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HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY PART 1.

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A history of Miami County
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J. M. Sterrett

A History

of

Miami County

By

FRANK M. STERRETT

Of Troy, Ohio

1917
MONTGOMERY PRINTING CO.
TROY, OHIO

A History

of

Miami County

Miami County Primary Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1905, 2 p. m.

* * * * *

January 2" 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett
Troy. Miami Co. Ohio

Dear Sir:

In view of the coming Centennial of Miami County, Ohio, in 1907;

Believing the time is propitious for the publication of a history of the County;

That such a history should be edited and controlled by Citizens of Miami County;

That you are qualified for such a task and would conscientiously discharge the duty involved; We the undersigned respectfully request that you undertake the work.

Ralph E. Runnan, County Auditor.
Jesse Burkett. Treasurer
Clark Coak County Recorder.
Miami Bank of Courts.
R. N. Gibson Sheriff of County
Thos. B. Kyle
Geo. S. Long
H. E. Cooley

Miami County Primary Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1905, 2 p. m.

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190....

John M. Campbell President - Troy National Bank.
D. W. Smith " Cashier First National Bank.
D. M. McCullough " Merchant.
Ralph M Brown, Supt. of Schools.
E. W. Maier Probate Judge-elect.
A. B. Campbell - Prosecuting Attorney
W. H. Welsly, Pastor M. E. Church.
W. M. Kyle. Postmaster.
J. N. Mekis Mayor.
P. J. Gates
Dr. H. H. Baker, Chr Dem Ex. Com. Com. Miami County
H. A. Galloway Editor Miami Union
Jno McClain member of R. P. S.
J. W. Clokey - Pastor Pres Church.

Warren H Driesen Pastor First Christian Church
William E Swatkins, Pastor of First Baptist Church.
Father Kupper - Pastor of St. Patricks Church Troy, O.
James Henry Lowe. Pastor of Trinity Church Troy O.
F. H. Kafft Pastor of St. Johns Evanglical Church.
The Troy Record, pub W. S. Croy

Miami County Primary Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1905, 2 p. m.

* * * *

J B McCool Presid City Council 190.....

R W Crofoot

J C Hughes Mayor, Piqua, Ohio

L L Leeson

Frank Gehle Chief of Police

Henry Fleck Cashier Citizens Nath Bank Piqua

W H Pinnick Asst Cashier Piqua Nat Bank

A F Brownhall President of the Board of Education Troy Ohio.

FOREWORD

IN THE LATTER PART OF 1905, a movement throughout each town and city was created in the interest of a great Centennial home-coming in 1907. It was estimated that more native-born lived outside than within the borders of Miami County. In order that this proposed anniversary might be held under the most favorable auspices, an act of the legislature empowered the commissioners to appropriate money from the county treasury for promotive purposes and this law still remains on the statute books.

A history of the County was planned, and a petition, asking me to compile the same was extensively signed in each township. The foregoing pages show the fac-simile signatures of many prominent citizens.

I wrote the three first chapters of this book early in 1906, when I was called upon to become the executive director of the 41st National Encampment of The Grand Army of the Republic, held at Saratoga Springs, September 9-14, 1907. I held the same position in Toledo, Ohio, in 1908; Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1909; and Atlanta City in 1910.

In the early part of 1906, a large delegation of members from the Troy Club visited the Piqua Club for consultation on the subject of the home-coming in 1907. This meeting gave rise to some differences of opinion on the question of exact time and place or places of holding the same and were never settled and the whole matter was abandoned, except I continued to feel a deep interest in the history, which I had on occasion continued to write. As manager of the colony for old soldiers at St. Cloud, Osceola County, Florida, in 1911-12, and ingrossed in other business in 1913, little time was allotted for historical research and yet the chapter on Ohio was largely written during that year. In 1915-16-17, I have been an inspector-examiner in the banking department of the State of Ohio and having some time and the state library at my disposal, have written several additional chapters and hope to finish the work during this year of 1917.

INTRODUCTION

THERE have been three histories published of Miami County, The first by W. H. Beers and Co., of Chicago in 1880. On page 208 of this work, we read as follows: "From these various data, we feel safe in asserting that the tribe or confederation above described (The Miami's), were the owners of the soil embraced within the present limits of Miami County." This history will conclusively establish the entire lack of warrant for the above statement. The Beers history relates a superstition, that the great maniton created out of the dust of the Miami Valley, the Miami Indian, and they had been there from the beginning of time. A letter from E. B. Merrett, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of the Interior, hereafter published in this work and much other unquestionable data will show that the Miami Indian had a few tribes here on the Miami River and perhaps as far east as the Scioto between 1749 and 1763. They never owned it.

On page 424 of the Beers history we read, "Tippecanoe City, the principal village of the township of Monroe, dates its origin from the fall of 1839, when its foundations were laid and the tumult attendant upon the war then being waged throughout the northwest by General Harrison against the Indians. Since there was no Indian or other wars in the northwest in 1839 and had not been since the Black Hawk war of 1832, in which General Atkinson commanded, and the fact that General Harrison had retired from the army in 1814, we are confronted with the belief that the compilation of 1880 was not seriously made. General Harrison was 66 years of age and became a candidate for and was elected to the Presidency of the United States, the following year of 1840. It was this fact, and the additional one that he commanded in the battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, in the summer of 1811, that suggested the name of Tippecanoe City of this county.

The second history of Miami County was published by The Lewis Publishing Co., of Chicago, in 1900. It was bound in a pretentious manner and contained much excellent information, much of which did not in a remote way hold the slightest relation to a history of our county. It perpetuates the story of ownership by the Miami Indians of this valley which had come down the line, even from the pen of Howe, who wrote the best accepted history of Ohio.

The third history of Miami County was published by Richmond Arnold Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ills., in 1909, in which the Miami Indian ownership is seriously questioned. My friend, T. C. Harbaugh, who made this excellent historical compilation, on page 44 he introduces a letter from my friend C. C. Royce, of Washington, D. C., which for the first time flatly contradicts this theory of ownership.

I have had the honor and pleasure of close relations with Colonel Royce for more than 50 years. In 1900 the government of the United States published his work on "Indian Land Sessions," containing 997 pages and 67 maps, which is final authority on Indian titles. To him, through correspondence and personal communication I owe all the clearer vision I have on this subject. It is gratifying to state that Charles is a Miami County boy. His father came to the county in the early day from Vermont and died here. He was elected clerk of the county in 1862, at about which time Charles entered the Union navy.

In my work so far, I have discovered that which this book will disclose that even our greatest historians commit errors of statement, and we shall not, therefore, escape some faults, notwithstanding that every atom of civic pride and local patriotism, coupled with enthusiasm and industry has been conscientiously called into requisition to make this history the real history,—the history of authority. In this compilation, I have learned to look with suspicion upon statements that seem to go **around** a subject rather than to seem to cleave through them with resistless energy. I have become satisfied that a professed history that contains many statements which use the words "about" and "perhaps" quite frequently are least to be relied upon and that the painstaking and accurate historian uses them infrequently.

The history of Miami County now has a prospective of 109 years. We can come nearer now in determining our real selves and our integral part in the whole civilization. The interest and value of a real history of our county should have increased a hundred fold. It shall be my endeavor to indulge in an open and broad analysis. I shall strip this book of all those elements which may have a tendency to confuse rather than enlighten. When I use the words "about" and "perhaps" in connection with history, it will not be for the reason that I lack the zeal to cut through, but because the actual fact is not essential to this work.

History of Miami County

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN

When Columbus discovered America in 1492, he supposed he had arrived on the Eastern shore of India, and therefore called the people he found there, Indians.

After Vespucci Amerigo discovered the eastern coast of South America in 1499, although seven years later than Columbus, he succeeded, through his written account of that voyage and the one he made in 1501, and the manipulation, through friends, of that account into prior history, in having the continent discovered by Columbus, named America.

It is unfortunate, from the viewpoint of historical accuracy, that the name given the Aborigines of North America was a mistake, and the name given to the newly discovered country was the result of a premeditated historical fraud.

In all time, when new lands have been discovered, with a new people thereon, who had not been known before, a discussion in relation to the origin of that people has been inaugurated at once.

This perfectly human impulse warrants us, makes it important, that the first short chapter of this work be devoted to the four prominent theories which have ben promulgated in relation to the origin of the North American Indian.

First, He was a Jew.

Second, He was a Mongolian.

Third, He was a Carthagenian or European.

Fourth, He was the progenitor of all Asiatics.

THE INDIAN A JEW.

Dr. Thomas Thorowgood wrote a quarto volume in 1652 to prove that the Indians were the Jews who had been "lost in the world for a space of 2,000 years." He claims that the Rev. Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, was a convert to this theory.

In 1775, James Adair wrote a very valuable work on the Indian dialects. Prior to that time his facilities for studying the Indian had been better than almost any other. He had lived with them for forty years, principally with the Chickasaws. In his work he zealously advocated the Jewish origin of the Indian.

Elias Boudinot was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian who attended a Missionary School in Cornwall, Connecticut. He asked and obtained the permission of Dr. Boudinot of that city to use his name. Boudinot, the Cherokee, was a man of extended attainments. He edited and published The Cherokee Phoenix from 1828 to 1834. His address on the wrongs of his people, to the whites at Philadelphia, was considered a very excellent presentation. His extension of the theory of James Adair, that

the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, is the work by which he is best known and through which he will be recollected the longest.

The Indian a Mongolian.

The fact that the Mongolian religion is similar; that he is of about the same stature; is of the same Nomadic habits, and swarthy in complexion; that he hunts wild animals for food and the value of their skins; that he lives in tents; is fond of the horse and a fine horseman, and loafs and smokes when off the hunt; that the Scythians of which the Mongols are a branch drank the blood of the first man whom they slew in battle and preserved the scalps and skins of the enemies whom they conquered; that his marriage rites are similar; that he buys his wife with cattle and horses, and divorces her the same as the North American Indian; has induced many writers to advocate the theory that the Indian has descended from the Mongolians, who have always lived in tribal relation, and who, on one of their nomadic excursions to the Northeast, crossed Behring Strait and entered Northwestern Alaska.

In 1893 the author, his wife and a party of excursionists visited all of the towns and settlements of Southwestern Alaska, and at that time made a study of the Indian as found there, so far as our two weeks' visit would permit.

The Aleuts, who inhabit the Aleutian Islands and the coast country as far north, at least, as the Sea of Kamchatka, are of Esquimau origin. The Yukon Indians inhabit the river valley of that name and portions farther North than the course of that river. The Chilcoot Indians, principally, inhabit the Southeast portion of Alaska. Many of these have been taught to speak English, and are members of the Presbyterian Church, this church having been first in the missionary field in those parts.

We engaged the Chilcoots in conversation at every opportunity, and was persistent in our inquiry as to any knowledge he might have in reference to his race origin. He simply has neither love, lore or legend on the subject, other than like all North American Indians; he attributes his existence to the Great Spirit, and, so far as he knows, his ancestors have been inhabitants of Alaska and lived under the shadow of the great mountains there from the beginning of time. These Chilcoots have the features, habits, rites and, as claimed, a language similar to the Mongolians, but they have no traditions that lead to the belief that they were at any time a part of that or any other Asiatic division.

The Indian a Carthagenian or European.

It is perfectly easy to believe, and altogether possible, that the North American Indian is a descendant of the ancient Carthagenians, or, perhaps of the imperial Roman, after we have first convinced ourselves of the authenticity of the story of the lost continent of Atlantis. If there ever was such a continent, or a continuation of Islands, west of the pillars of Hercules, for the fact of which there seems to be much authority, that continent was certainly visited by the Carthagenians, of whom it is said: "The waters of every sea were white with her sails, and the shores of every land, hospitable and inhospitable, civilized or savage, were planted with her colonies or frequented by her mariners." It is likely that the Romans, although inferior in power to the Carthagenians, at first, but who were also great navigators, visited the island or continent of Atlantis and may have landed her ships in the harbors of New York and Boston two thousand years before Hendrix Hudson or the Pilgrim Fathers.

Plato says: "In those first times the Atlantic was a most broad island, and there were extant most powerful kings in

it, who, with joint forces, appointed to occupy Asia and Europe; and so a most grievous war was carried on, in which the Athenians, with the common consent of the Greeks, opposed themselves and became the conquerors. But that Atlantic island, by a flood and earthquake, was indeed suddenly destroyed, and so that warlike people were swallowed up."

In another place, *Plato* says: "An island in the mouth of the sea, in the passage to those straits, called the pillars of Hercules, did exist; and that island was greater and larger than Lybia and Asia; from which there was an easy passage over to the other islands, and from those islands to that continent which is situated out of that region."

Aristotle, perhaps the greatest ancient philosopher, 384 B. C. wrote: "Some say that, beyond the pillars of Hercules, the Carthagenians have found a very fertile island, but without inhabitants, full of forests, navigable rivers, and fruit in abundance. It is several days' voyage from the main island. Some Carthagenians, charmed by the fertility of the country, thought to marry and settle there; but some say that the government of Carthage forbid the settlement, upon pain of death, from the fear it would increase in power so as to deprive the Mother Country of its possessions there."

It is said that *Hanno,* a distinguished Carthagenian explorer, "having sailed around and explored the coast of Africa, set out from the pillars of Hercules, now called the Straits of Gibraltar, and sailed westward for thirty days; hence it is inferred by many that he must have visited America or some of its islands."

Diodorus, 100 B. C., writes: "After having passed the islands which lie beyond the Herculean Straits, we will speak of them which lie much farther into the ocean. Tdward Africa, and to the west of it, is an immense island in the broad sea, many days' sail from Lybia. Its soil is very fertile, and its surface variegated with mountains and valleys. Its coasts are indented with many navigable rivers, and its fields are well cultivated; delicious gardens, and various plants and trees." Samuel G. Drake, commenting on the above, says: "This account corresponds very well with that given of the Mexicans when first known to the Spaniards, but perhaps it will compare as well with the Canaries."

If it were possible to establish the fact that the Indian is a descendant of the Carthagenians, it would have in it a modicum of satisfaction to those who advocate the theory that the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, because it seems well established that Carthagenians spoke a language similar, if not identical, with the Hebrew of the Old Testament.

The Indian the Progenitor of the Asiatics.

Morris K. Jessup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, sent out an expedition in 1897 to the North Pacific to study the oldest remaining tribes of both continents, studying their customs, characteristics, and languages, finding out how long each has occupied its present habitat and whence it came originally, and ascertaining the probable relationship of one to another. Daniel T. Pierce, in the Cosmopolitan Magazine of New York, in the November number of 1905, has written as follows:

Did Our Continent People Asia?

"The favorite theory heretofore has been that the Indian came here from Asia. This theory is now upset. Many of those, moreover, who held that there was no relationship at all between the tribes of America and those of Asia, have recently changed their views radically and now believe, as a result of the work of the expedition, that the Indian orignated here and spread into Asia. Stewart Culin, of

the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the converts. Mr. Culin has personally carried on extensive investigations. For a long time he denied that there was any connection between the tribes of the two continents. But at a recent congress of scientists he surprised all present by saying: "I would like to state that I now withdraw from the position which I formally occupied, that there was no communication between the two continents. I now feel very sure that some time in the remote past there must have been most intimate relations, and, furthermore, that the emigrations may have been, not from Asia to America, but from our own American continent to Asia and to the Southern Islands in the Pacific. Furthermore, I believe that the material which has been brought together will permit a demonstration to be made to you of this emigration in the long past and in the establishment of the American continent, not as the source of an arid and sterile culture, as it is sometimes characterized, but of a living, vital force, which has gone out into the Old World, and has effected the cultures of historic peoples with whom we are acquainted.

"There are so many different tribes in northwestern America and in Siberia, and they are separated by such vast distances, that it did not seem probable at the outset that there was any close relationship between them. Each tribe has its now peculiar language and customs and is isolated from the other tribes. Those who contended that there was nothing in common between the Asiatic and American tribes seemed to have considerable foundation for their assertions. But this was merely a superficial belief which arose from the lack of proper investigation. When the members of the Jesup Expedition, after their years of exploration and study, compared notes, they found that there was really a very close relationship between the Asiatic and American tribes. Not only do members of the expedition think that it has established this highly important fact, but they are inclined to believe that the tribes of both Siberia and northwestern America were originally one race and that their culture was identical and sprang from the same source."

The illustrations to Mr. Pierce's article, some of which are given herewith, are interesting as offering additional proof of relationship between the original American and Asiatic peoples. Says the writer in conclusion:

"They show further what an important part dress and visual impression play in the formation of popular ideas of racial characteristics. An Indian costume makes a very lifelike 'redskin' out of a Japanese. In the same way Japanese dress works the most puzzling transformation in Indians. From the pictures themselves it would be practically impossible to tell which are Japanese and which Indians. There is a strong suggestion, if nothing more, in the curious fact that the two peoples are not so unlike as they are usually pictured in our imagination, misled as it is by mere differences in dress, present habitat, history, and our traditional belief in the absence of relationship between them."

Voltaire, in writing on this subject, says, "Since many fail to make systems in which America has been peopled, it is left for us to say, that he who created flies in those regions, created man there also. However pleasant it may be to dispute, it cannot be denied that the supreme being, who lives in all nature, has created about the 480 two-legged animals without feathers, the color of whose skin is a mixture of white and carnation, with long beards approaching to red; about the line, in Africa and its islands, Negroes without beards; and in the same latitude, other Eegroes with beards, some of them having wool and some hair on their heads; and among them other animals quite white, having neither hair nor wool, but a kind of white silk. It does not very clearly appear what should have prevented God from

AN ALASKAN INDIAN DRESSED AS A CHINAMAN

—Original photograph for Miami County history.

AN INDIAN MAIDEN DRESSED AS A CHINESE GIRL
—Original photograph taken for Miami County history.

CHINESE WOMAN IN INDIAN COSTUME

—From original photograph taken for history of Miami County.

A JAPANESE DRESSED AS AN INDIAN

—From original photograph taken for Miami County history.

placing on another continent animals of the same species, of a copper color, in the same latitude in which, in Africa and Asia, they are black; or even from making them without beards in the very same latitude in which others possess them. To what lengths are we carried by the rage for systems, joined with the tyranny or prejudice. We see these animals; it is agreed that God has had the power to place them where they are; yet it is not agreed that he has so placed them. The same persons who readily admit that the beavers of Canada are of Canadian origin, assert that the men must have come there in boats, and that Mexico must have been peopled by some of the descendants of Magog. As well might it be said, that if there be men in the moon, they must have been taken there by Astolpho on his hippogriff, when he went to fetch Roland's senses, which were corked up in a bottle. If America had been discovered in his time, and there had been men in Europe systematic enough to have advanced, with the Jesuit Lafitars, that the Carribbees descended from the inhabitants of Caria, and the Hurons from the Jews, he would have done well to have brought back the bottle containing the wits of these reasoners which he would doubtless have found in the moon, along with those of Angelica's lover."

The first thing done when an inhabited island is discovered in the Indian Ocean, or in the South Sea, is to inquire, whence came these people; but as for the trees and tortoises, they are, without hesitation, pronounced to be indigenous; as if it were more difficult for nature to make men than to make tortoises. One thing, however, which seems to countenance this System, is, that there is scarcely an island in the eastern or western ocean, which does not contain jugglers, quacks, knaves, and fools. This, it is probable, gave rise to the opinion, that these animals are the same race with ourselves."

The salient teaching of the above extract from Voltaire, is the power of God to produce white, black and red men; with beard and without beard; with hair, wool or silk on their heads; on the same parallel of latitude and under similar climatic conditions; and that, therefore, God could have and did produce the North American Indian where the discoverers found him.

That God could have done just what Voltaire insists that he did do will be echoed with an amen from the entire world of Christendom.

If God could have done what Voltaire claims he did, he also could have peopled America by either one of the four methods set forth in this Chapter.

The disposition to say, where a new people is discovered, "Whence came these people" is the natural and inevitable inquiry of the whole Christian world in compliance with the teaching of the book of books; "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, who dwell on the earth." Christians do not believe that a second Garden of Eden was founded in America.

The celebrated divine, Cotton Mather, of Salem, Massachusetts, and of witchcraft notoriety, is quoted as having written the following, which we reproduce here for the reason only of its extreme novelty:

"It should not pass without remark, that three most memorable things which have borne a very great aspect upon human affairs, did, near the same time; namely, at the conclusion of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the sixteenth century, arise unto the world: The first was the resurrection of literature; the second was the opening of America; the third was the reformation of religion. But as probably the devil, seducing the first inhabitants of America into it, therein aimed at the having of them and their posterity out of the sounds of the silver trumpets of the gospel, then to be heard through the Roman Empire. If the devil had any expectation that, by the peopling of America, he should utterly deprive any Europeans of

the two benefits, literature and religion, which dawned upon the miserable world, (the one just before, the other just after) the first famed navigator hither, 'tis to be hoped he will be disappointed of that expectation. The natives of the country now possessed by the Newenglanders, have been forlorn and wretched heathen ever since their first herding here; and though we know not when or how these Indians first became inhabitants of the Mighty Continent, yet we may guess that probably the devil decoyed those miserable savages hither, in hopes that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them. But our Eliot was in such ill terms with the devil, as to alarm him with sounding the silver trumpets of heaven in his territories, and make some noble and zealous attempts toward outing him of his ancient possessions here. There were, I think, twenty several nations (if I may call them so) of Indians upon that spot of ground which fell under the influence of our three united Colonies; and our Eliot was willing to rescue as many of them as he could from that old usurping Landlord of America, who is, by the wrath of God, the prince of the world."

The following from Dr. Ree's Encyclopedia is quoted by Drake as being "so happy" that we also quote it for the purpose of discussing it.

"As those who pretend that the human race has only of late found its way into America, by crossing the Sea of Kamchatka, or the Straits Tschutiki; either upon the fields of ice or in canoes, they do not consider that this opinion, besides that it is extremely difficult of comprehension, has not the least tendency to diminish the prodigy; for it would be surprising indeed that one-half of our planet should have remained without inhabitants during thousands of years while the other half was peopled. What renders this opinion less probable is, that America was supposed to have had animals. Since we cannot bring those species of animals from the old world which do not exist in it, as those of the tapir, the gama and the lajacter. Neither can we admit of the recent organization of matter for the western hemisphere; because independently of the accumulated difficulties in this hypothesis, and which can by no means be solved, we shall observe that the fossil bones discovered in so many parts of America, and at such small depths, prove that certain species of animals, so far from having been recently organized, have been inhabited a long while ago."

The first sentence of the above presupposes the very recent peopling of America. If the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, they could have been here about two thousand years between the time of their captivity to the time of their discovery by Columbus. This same first sentence presupposes that if the ten lost tribes peopled America, or America was peopled by Mongolians or other ancient Asiatics, they must have crossed, in either case, by canoe from Asia to America, or upon the ice. This method of crossing does not follow in the least, because there may not have been and probably was not any Sea of Kamchatka at the time of the immigration from the American to the Asiatic or from the Asiatic to the American continent.

Since it is established that Sicily within modern times was joined to the Italian mainland; that eminent ancient authors affirm that the Straits of Gibralter was at one time covered by land and communication between Spain and Africa was conducted over the land and that the Mediterranean Sea was formed by a gigantic disturbance; that at many places in the world, vessels now afloat on the water where land once existed and that over land now teeming with verdure, the white winged sails of commerce floated at one time; it is almost as equally certain that during the series of great earthquakes, which formed an era of importance, second

only to the deluge, the numerous islands now in the Sea of Kamchatka were the peaks of mountains in the division where the highest mountains of earth still exist. It is true that this great volcanic disturbance is not likely to have occurred within the time between the captivity of the Jews and the discovery of Columbus but it is not at all improbable that if the Indians are descended from the Mongolians, the latter may have entered America over land If, however, the Indians are the ten lost where the Sea of Kamchatka now exists. tribes and after crossing the Euphrates, journeyed northeastward through Siberia, the crossing of the Sea of Kamchatka by canoe would have been of easy accomplishment on account of the numerous islands in that sea from one mainland to the other, in all a distance of but thirty-nine miles. So, that when the author above quoted says "it is extremely difficult of comprehension" he is certainly not endeavoring to explain how it could be comprehended.

This author, in order that his deduction be made good, not only presupposes the recent peopling of America, but also presupposes the recent formation of the continent; which all science will agree, is clearly beyond the pale of belief. He also seems to desire us to believe that the immigration of animals found here, was contemporaneous with man, in order that the theory of the Jewish or Asiatic origin may fall. He does not seem to admit the possibility that the animals found here, preceded the advent of man, nor does his argument, in the nature of things, because some animals were found here and the bones of others were not known in the old world prevent the possibility of their one time existence in the old world.

That we have no theory to advance on the peopling of America is not born in the fear of its being thin ice on which to skate but because a history of Miami County is not the medium through which to promulgate such a theory, however strongly intrenched we might be in its belief. We have introduced the subject here for the only purpose of producing continuity in the history of habitat. We have only this in addition to add: That the theory of the Bible, the teaching of which has done more than all the other mighty forces of the world, to advance it to its present wonderful station, should not be lightly tossed aside for theories into which enters so much that is clouded by the absence of absolute facts.

When we come to consider, that the mounds of pre-historic man, to the number of many thousands are scattered all over, especially the northern portion of the United States; that there are 3,292 of these mounds in the State of Ohio; that twenty-one of them are located in Miami County; that each Township of Miami County has one or more of these mounds; that being older than the pyramids and consequently about as old as the chronology of the Bible; the entire question of America's conjecture, that it places a satisfactory solution beyond the hope of the historian or archaeologist.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA

HISTORY informs us that the Chinese annals, written in 499, contain an account of a Buddhist Mission supposed to have been founded in 458 in America.

The chronicles of Iceland contain an account of the discovery of that island by a Norse rover named Nadodd, in the year 861.

Eric the Red, having committed a murder in Iceland in 982, was compelled to flee. Having been informed that Crumbion, a Norse navigator, had sighted Greenland in the year 876, he fitted out an expedition and steered in that direction. He first sighted land at Herjolf's Ness, and wintered on a pleasant island near a body of water which he called Eric's Sound.

The glowing description which he gave of the verdant meadows, the woods and the fisheries of this newly discovered territory, which he called Greenland, allured such multitudes, that twenty-five ships full of colonists followed him thither in the ensuing spring with a large stock of household goods and all kinds of cattle. New swarms of settlers followed in subsequent years from Iceland and Norway, and planted their colonies along the eastern and western coasts. One hundred and twenty villages on the eastern, and a hundred and ten on the western shores of Greenland are enumerated by contemporary writers.

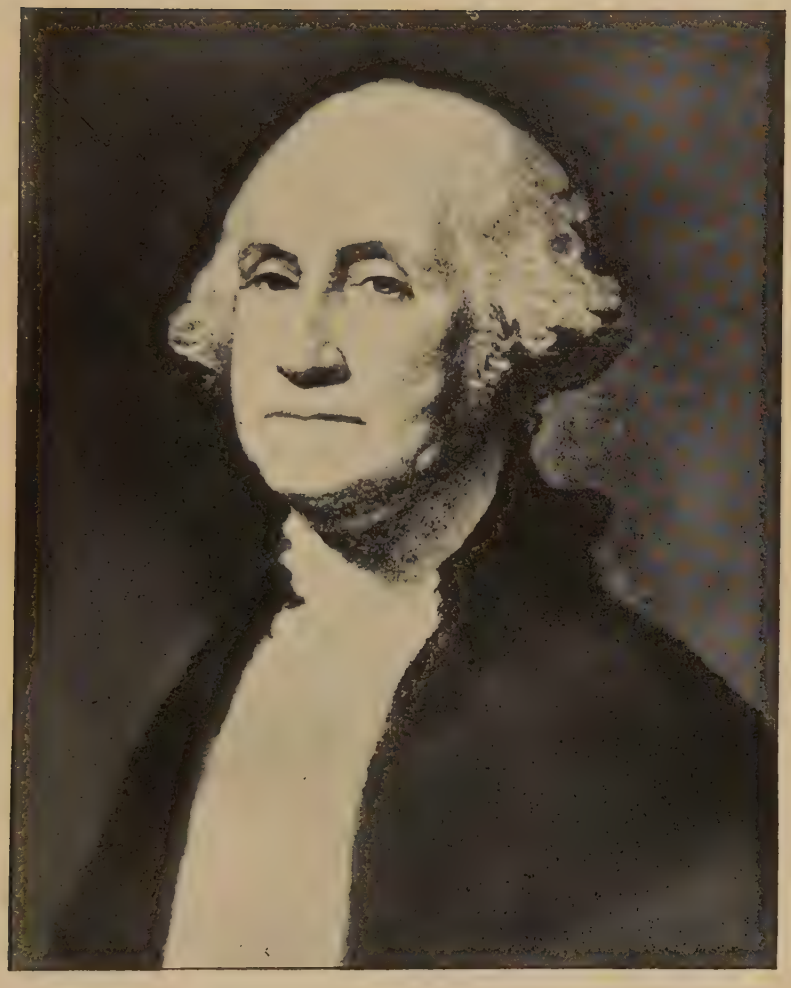
We are indebted to Harper's Encyclopedia of American history for the earlier chronology of these earlier settlements, which here follows:

Bjarri sailed from Iceland to Greenland in 985, but was driven South by a storm, and sighted land at Newfoundland and at Cape Cod, or Nantucket, in the present State of Massachusetts, and returned to Greenland.

Lief, the son of Eric the Red, sailed in one ship, in the year 1000, with thirty-five men in search of the land seen by Bjarri, and touched on the Labrador coast, and stopped at Boston, Massachusetts, or further South for the winter. He loaded his vessel with timber and returned to Greenland in 1001. He called the land Vinland, from the grapes which grew so luxuriantly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island at that time.

Thorwold, Lief's brother, visited Vinland in 1002 and wintered near Mount Hope Bay, Rhode Island. In the Spring of 1003 he sent a party of men to explore the coast, perhaps as far South as Cape May. He explored the coast eastward and was killed in a skirmish with the natives, somewhere near Boston, in 1004. His companions returned to Greenland in 1004.

In 1007, Thorfinn Kalsefine sailed with three ships and 160 persons, five of whom were young married women, from Greenland, to establish a colony at Vinland, and remained in Rhode Island for three years, during which time a son was born to him, which son is the ancestor of Albert Thorwoldsen, the Danish sculptor. Iceland



GEORGE WASHINGTON

A large land owner in the Miami Valley

manuscripts, we are informed, mention a Bishop in Vinland in 1121, and other voyages there in 1125, 1135 and 1147.

It is supposed, and has reasonable certainty, that the most remarkable architectural ruin in the United States, at Newport, Rhode Island, and the famous "written rock," located on the Taunton River, are remains left by the Norsemen who occupied Vinland.

According to tradition, Madoc, Prince of Wales, sailed westward in 1170 and reported the discovery of a "pleasant country," and that he made a second voyage to this western country with ten ships, but was never heard of again. The fullest of these discoveries is contained in the Codex Flotoiensis, written in 1387-95, now preserved in the royal library at Copenhagen, found in a monastery on the Island of Flato, on the west coast of Iceland.

The Eskimos appeared in Greenland in 1349. Pizziganis made a map of the Atlantic in 1367-73. Nicolo Zeno, with three ships belonging to Sir Henry Sinclair, Earl of the Orkney Islands, visited Greenland, and possibly Vinland, in 1394. Berthancourt settled the Canary Islands in 1402. The Maderi Islands, first discovered by Machan, an Englishman, in 1327-28, were rediscovered by the Portuguese in 1418-20.

In 1497, five years after the discovery of the Island of San Salvador, one of the Bahamia group, by Columbus, and two years prior to the discovery of the South American coast by Vespucci Amerigo, John Cabot, of Bristol, England, but probably a Venetian by birth, accompanied by his three sons, in a single vessel, under a charter from the King of England, discovered the coast of Labrador.

Barring the possible visit of the Carthagenians, or Romans, during the period of their great maritime power and the known and well established occupancy of Greenland, Rhode Island and Massachusetts by the Norsemen, John Cabot and sons were the actual discoverers of the North American continent. He was seeking a Northwest passage to the Indies, and thus writes, "I found the land ranne toward the North, which to me was a great displeasure."

While it is not within the scope of this book to publish an account of each of the early settlements of America which were made prior to the Independence of the United States, or even after that time, it is proper that a brief mention be made of those colonial settlements to whom land grants were given by the English crown, and which settlements afterward became States of the American Union.

Florida was settled by the Spaniards in 1565, and remained in possession until 1821, when the United States purchased it of them for the sum of $5,000,000.

The temporary settlement of Virginia was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, under a patent as Lord proprietor of the country, extending from the mouth of the Santee River, in South Carolina, to Delaware Bay, covering the latitude between Columbia, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C., being about four hundred miles in breadth. After the charter of Raleigh was revoked, King James, the first, chartered the London and the Plymouth Companies in 1606, and from these two companies springs much of the history and the land titles of the United States.

Henry Cabot Lodge, in his history of the English Colonies, on page 2, says, "In the following year (1606), on the petition of certain 'firm and hearty lovers' of colonization, James I chartered two companies (the London and Plymouth) and bestowed on them in equal portions the vast territory included in twelve degrees of latitude, and stretching from Cape Fear to Halifax.

Believing that the northern boundary line for this grant, as given by the Senator, was incorrect, I wrote him a letter

asking for the source of his information, to which he replied by referring me to Bancroft's History. I find in Bancroft's, Vol. I, page 120, the following:

"The first colonial charter (1606) under which the English were planted in America deserves careful consideration. A belt of twelve degrees on the American coast, embracing the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax, excepting perhaps the little spot in Acadia, then actually possessed by the French, was set apart to be colonized by two rival companies."

It is evident that Senator Lodge, in writing his work, accepted the statement of Bancroft, and thus repeated the latter's unaccountable double blunder of statement. In the first place, if the southern boundary of the grant was at Cape Fear, as he states, and as it actually was, and which is in thirty-four degrees north latitude, to "cover twelve degrees on the American coast," would have made the northern boundary at 46 degrees north. The fact, however, is that the charter itself places the northern boundary at 45 degrees north, or a degree south of Bancroft's statement. In the second place, when the great historian says, "embracing the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax," he makes the northern boundary one and a half degrees south of the 46 degrees parallel where he has already placed it, in the fact that Halifax is 44.30 north latitude. We are thus confronted with both an historical and mathematical blunder upon the part of Bancroft and perpetuated by Senator Lodge.

Being naturally anxious to secure a copy of the original charter, which we did not find printed in any of the works of United States history or in any encyclopedia, we sought the records of Massachusetts, Virginia and other States on the Atlantic coast which had been settled under the provisions of the King James charter of 1606, in the hope that it could be found in the original or printed form. The following extract from a letter received from Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is given:

Boston, Mass.,
March 8, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett, Esq.,
Troy, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 29th ultimo, I would state that the only original charters which are preserved in the State archives are the first charters of 1621 to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Province Charter of 1692, and the Explanatory Charter of 1726.

Yours respectfully,
WM. M. OLIN,
Secretary.

Providence, Rhode Island,
March 9, 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio,
Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of recent date, would say that in the early settlement of Rhode Island the first settlers had no just title to lands except what they derived from the Indians, but later a formal authorization was obtained from the English Parliament by our charter, a copy of which you will find in our State Manual, a copy of which is sent you this day under a separate cover.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State for Rhode Island.

Concord, New Hampshire,
March 5, 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio,
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 29th, and in reply I would say that the ancient grants pertaining to New Hampshire fill some thirty-seven printed pages of Vol. I of the Provincial papers of

New Hampshire. There are no surplus copies of this book, as the edition issued in 1867 was exhausted many years ago. I presume a copy can be secured for reference from your State Librarian at Columbus.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD N. PEARSON,
Secretary of State.

Albany, New York,
March 5, 1906.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio,
Dear Sir:

This office is the record office of the colonial and State grants of New York and contains grants of land not only within the precincts of the State of New York, but within the bounds as now constituted of Massachusetts, Vermont, Delaware and New Jersey, including Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Very respectfully,
FRANK D. COLE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Hartford, Conn.,
March 5, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett, Esq.,
Troy, Ohio,
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 29th ultimo, and in reply thereto would say that the records of charters and grants of lands are preserved in this office and are scattered through various volumes. . . . You might write to Mr. Frank F. Starr, of Middleton, Conn., who is a professional record searcher, and who has had many years experience in searching colonial and State records. . . . We will extend to you the courtesies of the office and such help as may be in our power. . . .

Very truly yours,
THEODORE BODENWEIN,
Secretary.

Richmond, Virginia,
March 12, 1906.

Hon. Frank M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I beg to say that all land patents for lands in the colony of Virginia are recorded in this office and all land grants from the Commonwealth from 1779 to this date. The Colonial patents begin in 1623 and run up to the Revolutionary War.

I enclose a brief of the records of the office and you can get a fair idea from this clipping.

Very truly yours,
R. C. KASLEY,
Clerk, Land Office.

In the above letters, or in others of a similar tenor, do we find trace of the King James Charter of 1606. We had expected to find trace of this either in Massachusetts or Virginia, the states where the first settlements were made under those charters but it will be observed that the Secretary of State for Massachusetts writes of their earliest record as being of 1621 which was a grant from the Plymouth Company of 1606, and not from the crown. It will also be observed that we cannot go back further in Virginia than 1623.

Through our able representative and lifetime friend, J. Warren Keifer, I was placed in communication with the librarian of Congress, and through our genial representative and friend, H. J. Ritter, with C. B. Galbreath, the Ohio State Librarian, who has been ably courteous to our every appeal for assistance.

Columbus, Ohio,
March 9, 1906.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

You will find in Ridpath's history of the

U. S., pages 85-92, a chapter and a chart of English grants. The London and Plymouth companies were granted title to land extending to the Pacific ocean. The westward extent to the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh is not given but I presume it was understood to reach to the western limits of territory claimed by the English at that time.

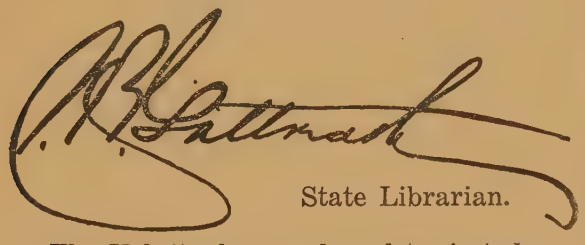
Very truly yours,
C. B. GALBREATH,
State Librarian.
Columbus, Ohio,

March 14, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

We send you by today's express V. 5, of the publications of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. You will find the limits you are seeking described on page 2.

Very truly yours,



State Librarian.

The Vol. 5, above referred to, is today, as I write, lying on my desk without being taken from the wrappings under which it was enclosed at the State Library and will be so returned, without opening.

The City Hall of Troy is located on the southwest corner of Franklin and Market streets. In the corner room of the city building is located the Troy Library. In Section 910 of this library, devoted to history and travels peacefully resting on their shelf and not quite often disturbed, was a complete set of the proceedings of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society. On page 2 of Vol. 5 of this work the second section reads:

"And to that end, and for the more speedy accomplishment of their said intended plantation and habitation there, are desirous to divide themselves into two several colonies and companies: the one consisting of certain knights, gentlemen, merchants, and other adventurers, of our City of London and elsewhere, which are and from time to time shall be, joined unto them, which do desire to begin their plantation and habitation in some fit and convenient place, between four and thirty and one and forty degrees of the said latitude, alongst the coasts of Virginia and coast of America aforesaid; and the other consisting of sundry knights, gentlemen, merchants, and other adventurers of our cities of Bristol and Exeter, and of our town of Plymouth, and of other places, which do join themselves unto the colony, City of London and elsewhere, which are which do desire to begin their plantation and habitation in some fit and convenient place, between eight and thirty degrees and five and forty degrees of the said latitude, all alongst the coasts of Virginia and America as that coast lyeth."

It is readily seen that the two parallels between 38 and 40 are granted to both the London and Plymouth Company but another section of the charter provides that neither company shall settle within one hundred miles of each other, a provision which was manifestly intended to prevent friction between the two companies. It is equally clear that the southern parallel was the 34th at Cape Fear and the 45th; the northern boundary line of Vermont and New Hampshire; and not the 46th parallel or parallel 44 30/100 as Bancroft makes it and which Lodge reiterates. Page 94, Vol. I, of Hildreth's History of the United States, in referring to the boundary of these two grants, "between the 34th and 45th degrees of North latitude." Larned's history of the United States in treating of these two charters on page 28, says:

"It set the boundary of Virginia on the south at the 34th parallel of latitude (near Cape Fear) and on the north at the 45th (the northern boundary of Vermont) and gave a hundred miles of breadth from the coast."

Daniel J. Ryan, on page 7, Vol. V, of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Proceedings, says:

"Its grant, territorially speaking, covered a strip of seacoast, fifty miles broad . . . with all the islands within one hundred miles of the shore."

Ridpath's History of the United States, page 85, places the boundary north and south between the 34th and 45th parallels of north latitude, in the following language:

"The 10th of April, 1606, was full of fate in the destinies of the Western Continent. On that day King James I issued two great patents directed to men of his kingdom, authorizing them to possess and colonize all that portion of North America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of latitude. The immense tract thus embraced extended from the mouth of Cape Fear to Passama Bay and westward to the Pacific ocean."

The northern and southern boundaries being thus clearly established by other historians than Bancroft and Lodge, and by the charter itself as quoted; the eastern boundary being the Atlantic coast and the islands within one hundred miles of that coast between those parallels, the western boundary is brought into question.

Hildreth says, "And gave a hundred miles breadth from the coast"; Daniel J. Ryan says, "Covered a strip of seacoast fifty miles broad"; and Ridpath says, "Westward to the Pacific ocean."

Here are renowned historians differing about the boundary of the very most important early grant from 50 to more than 3,000 miles.

Section 4, of the charter itself as published on page 3, Vol. V, of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society makes the same western territorial limit for both the London and Plymouth companies in the following language:

"From the said first seat of their plantation (on the coast) and habitation by the space of fifty miles of English Statue measures all along the said coast of Virginia and America, toward the west and southwest, as the coast lyeth, with all the islands within one hundred miles directly over against the same seacoast; and also all the lands, soil, . . . from the said place of their first plantation and habitation for the space of fifty like English miles, all alongst the said coast of Virginia and America, towards the east and northeast or toward the north, as the coast lyeth . . . from the said fifty miles every way, on the seacoast directly into the mainland by the space of one hundred like English miles."

The fifty miles here mentioned, in each case, refers to land to "the west and southwest" and to "the east and northeast and north" and must have been construed by Ryan to mean directly from the coast, whereas the charter distinctly says "directly into the mainland by the space of one hundred like English miles" which fuly corroborates the statement of historian Hildreth. It will be seen that Ridpath is in total error in his "westward to the Pacific ocean."

The second charter of Virginia, dated May 23, 1609, from King James extends to the grant "throughout from sea to sea." The third charter, dated March 12, 1611-12, also grants "throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." Ridpath evidently had in mind the second and third charters when he undertook to describe the first one. The Plymouth Company, called the Plymouth Company of New England had their grant extended from "sea to sea" in their new charter of 1620.

The Century Encyclopedia, in colored map, No. 18, gives the boundaries of these two important grants in the most intelligent form to be procured and fully cor-

roborate the first charter to have embraced the teritory between the 34th and 45th parallels and one hundred miles into the land from the coast.

"Manhattan Island was discovered in 1609 by an Englishman, named Henry Hudson, commonly known in Dutch annals as Hendrix Hudson to give color to the claim that he was of Dutch origin. He was in the employ of the Dutch *last* India Company. The country was called the New Netherlands. The exclusive right to trade there was given to Amsterdam merchants. Afterwards, in 1621, the Dutch West India Company was given unrestricted control over the New Netherlands which had been explored 150 miles up the Hudson. This grant from the government of Holland was in conflict with the English right of discovery and included a part of the territory granted by King James to the Plymouth Company in 1606 between the 40th and 45th parallel, and was the beginning of adverse title between the English and other nations, which continued until the revolution and after that between the United States and England.

In 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrim Fathers, landed at Plymouth Rock, under a contract they had made with the Plymouth Company for the use of the land of the latter, granted to them in 1606. These religious Pilgrims held their lands in common and commenced a civilization at New Plymouth in contradistinction to that being then built at Jamestown and fostered by the London Company.

In 1622, the Commonwealth of New Hampshire was founded by a grant given by the Plymouth Company to Mason and Gorges for a tract of land bounded by the rivers Merrimack, St. Lawrence, Kennebec and Atlantic ocean.

In 1634 Maryland was settled at a place called St. Mary under a grant received by Cecil Calvert, a son of Lord Baltimore, the latter having died after the original grant had been issued to him. The settlement was actually made by Leonard, a brother of Cecil. The Calvert or Maryland grant was made from land between the north and south of Virginia."

Bancroft, on page 241, Vol. I, says: "The cancelling of the Virginia patents had restored to the monarch the complete authority of his prerogative over the soil; he might now sever a province from the colony to which he had first assigned a territory so vast" and further on, the same page says, "The ocean, the fortieth parallel of latitude, the meridian of the western fountains of the Potomac; the river itself from its source to its mouth, and a line drawn due east from Watkins point to the Atlantic." These were the boundary lines of the first independent government in North America. Sir George Calvert, although a Roman Catholic, in accordance with the power granted in his charter, established the legislative franchises of the people and invited all sects and parties to settle in his colony. It will be noticed that this Maryland grant embraced the territory as far north as the 40th parallel, which would include all the counties of southern Pennsylvania, south of a line east and west of Philadelphia. The subsequent grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn was regarded as overlapping the Calvert grant and was the occasion of dispute between the two States which finally was adjusted by the survey of Mason and Dixon which established the present boundary between the two States and gave origin to the famous Mason and Dixon line, the practical boundary between slave and free territory.

In 1633, the Puritans from New Plymouth commenced a settlement on the Quonehticut river, one at New Haven in 1636 and one at Hartford in 1638 which were afterward united and formed the nucueus for the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

In 1636, Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts and settled under a grant presented to him by the Indians, on Narrangansett Bay. Others joined him

JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA

"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"—Longfellow.

and still others of his belief formed colonies at Providence and Aquiday (now Rhode Island) and were united and made the beginning of the present state of Rhode Island.

Delaware was first settled by the Swedes in 1681.

Harper, page 383, Vol. 6, says:

"A few Dutch traders from New Amsterdam seem to have settled at Bergen about 1620 and in 1623. A company, led by Captain Jacobus May, built Fort Nassau at the mouth of the Trimmer Kill, near Gloucester. There were four young married couples, with a few others, began a settlement the same year. New Jersey was claimed by the New Netherlands and there was much quarreling and fighting between the claimants until the greater portion of it passed into the hands of William Penn and his friends. The settlement at Elisabeth was commenced in 1644.

"Some settlers went to North Carolina from Jamestown between the years 1640 and 1650, and in 1663 a settlement in the northern part of North Carolina had an organized government and the county was named Carolina in honor of Charles Second of England. In 1668 the formation of the Commonwealth of North Carolina was laid at Edenton.

"In 1670 some people from Barbadoes sailed into the harbor of Charleston and settled on the Ashley river.

"In 1681 William Penn received a grant from King Charles the Second on account of a debt due from the crown to his father for 45,000 square miles now embraced in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"The benevolent General Oglethorpe, commisserating the condition of the prisoners for debt in England, conceived the idea of founding a colony in America with them. The government approved the project, and in 1732 he landed with emigrants on the site of the city of Savannah and there planted the germ of the Commonwealth of Georgia."

Although the settlements which went to form the United States were composed of people from all nations and of every religious persuasion, they produced two currents of civilization, emanating from Jamestown and Plymouth Rock which were destined to progress on parallel lines of latitude until they overlapped each other in blood on the plains of Kansas.

The one current was Puritan, the other Cavalier. One was democratic, the other aristocratic. The political and social fabric of one rested on free labor. The best youth of one section were educated to do things in the world. The best youth of the other section were too frequently educated on lines calculated to produce men of elegant leisure. The men who invented sewing machines, steam engines, cotton gins, and created the age of iron, steel and electricity were exclusively from one section and those who bred fine and fast horses and practiced the code of honor were as a rule from the other section.

The 40th parallel of latitude, the boundary line between the Plymouth and London companies was practically the boundary line between free and slave labor. On that line today and near it are the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Springfield (Illinois), St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Topeka, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and San Francisco. A line strung with the jewels of a civilization which outrival that of any other people of any other time, with an aggregate population of 100,000,000 souls and a spiritual and material character beyond the dream of Rome or Cathage.

If the London Company, afterward chartered as the Virginia Company and the Plymouth Company, afterward char-

tered as the New England Company, were yet in existence, the southern half of Ohio would be in Virginia and the northern half in New England. Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Miami and Darke counties would be part Virginian and part Puritan. The towns of Brandt, Rex, West Charleston, and Phoneton in Bethel township, Tippecanoe City and Ginghamsburg in Monroe township and Fidelity, Laura, Potsdam and West Milton in Union township would be Virginian and all other towns and cities of Miami county would be Puritan. The fortieth parallel of latitude runs about half way between Troy and Tippecanoe City. If this political division still existed, we presume the Virginian and Puritan youth of Miami county would be crossing and recrossing the line with the same consistent regularity that they are now doing and pay court to the comely Virginian and Puritan maidens of the beautiful valley in the same old-fashioned and not to be improved on way. Our lawyers would of necessity practice more international law and a zone of reciprocity in trade would control our border dealings.

Since writing the above, we have discovered an error in the statement made about the 40th parallel line through Miami county, which error we propose to correct by relating the story of how it was made and the circumstances under which the error was discovered.

On a May morning of 1906, while sitting in front of my home, at the corner of Plum and Franklin streets, in Troy, the well-known attorney at law, Charles N. Burns, with whom I frequently had conversations about my work, stopped to talk with me and we soon found ourselves differing in our memories about certain matters, when to settle the same we adjourned to my study on the upper floor of my house. During the conversation that ensued, a good part of the above chapter was read by me to Mr. Burns.

He at once informed me that he felt sure that the 40th parallel, instead of being a line half way between Tippecanoe City and Troy, ran north of Troy and that hence that if the old Plymouth and Jamestown division still existed, Troy would be Virginia instead of Puritan.

In reply, I showed him the latest United States map, hanging in my room, which corroborated the statement as made. I also referred to the fact that I had consulted the United States maps in the Troy library and that they corroborated and, in fact, had furnished the authority for the statement. We parted with the understanding that each of us would look more closely into the matter.

During the same day, in a conversation with former Common Pleas Judge H. H. Williams, I was led by him to seek the County Infirmary Farm. The Judge told me that during the past twenty years it had been ascertained that the old survey of the 40th parallel was about eight miles too far south and that a re-survey had established that to be true, and that one of the government monuments was located on the Infirmary farm.

My nephew, Sterrett Faulkner, drove me in his auto to the farm, where, on the south side of the orchard, about one hundred feet from the Troy and Piqua pike, the government monument stands and fully establishes the fact that the 40th parallel passes north of Troy. It has occurred to us that readers of history should be carried, as nearly as may be, through the methods of the author to procure facts and hence much of the foregoing brought out in this chapter.

FORT WASHINGTON

CHAPTER III.

OUR TREATMENT OF THE ABORIGINES

WE have found no estimate of the Indian population contained in the present limits of the United States at the time of the first settlements which exceeds 500,000 in number.

Admitting this to be a liberal estimate; on the basis of five to each family, there would have been 100,000 Indian families in the country.

On a basis of 3,000,000 square miles in the United States for the sake of round numbers and not far from the accurate, each Indian family would have been entitled to 30 square miles of territory.

Ohio, now supporting a population of nigh onto 5,000,000 souls would have been divided between about 1,000 Indian families.

The fertile county of Miami, with its great wealth and thriving industries, now supporting a population of 45,000 souls, would be owned by less than 15 Indian families.

The lands held by the Indians were not in fee simple, but in common, and much of it for hunting purposes was held in common by a number of tribes. The claim upon which the Indian based his title to the land was nearly always the claim of conquest. The claim of Europeans to these lands was based on the right of discovery which was then acknowledged by all civilized nations.

It has been doubtful whether the United States or any European power could, with perfect honesty, acquire the Indian lands either by the right of discovery of them or by treaty with the Indians. Bozmari, in his history of Maryland, page 569, says:

"First, it is not a clear proposition that savages can, for any consideration, enter into a contract obligatory on them. They stand by the laws of nations when trafficing with the civilized part of mankind, in the situation of infants, incapable of entering into contracts, especially for the sale of their country. Should this be denied, it may then be asserted that no monarch of a nation, (that is, no Sachem, Chief, or headman or assemblage of Sachems, etc.) has a power to transfer by sale, that is, the soil of the nation over which they rule."

John Quincy Adams, in his oration at the anniversary of the Sons of the Pilgrims December 22, 1802, advanced the following profound and unanswerable theory:

"There are moralists who question the right of Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the Aborigines in any case and under any limitations whatsoever. But have they maturely considered the whole subject? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation. Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations, a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence, and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor, was undoubtedly, by the laws of nature, theirs. But what is the right of the huntsman to a forest of a thousand miles over which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created?

Shall the exhuberant bosom of the common mother amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundred of her offspring? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of the world? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the axe of industry and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetual desolation, and to hear the howlings of the tiger and the wolf silence forever the voice of human gladness? Shall the fields and the valleys which a beneficient God framed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness? Shall the mighty rivers, poured out by the hand of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence and eternal solitude to the deep? Have hundreds of commodious harbors a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean been spread in the front of this land and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply be prohibited by the tenant of the woods? No, generous philanthropists! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent in the works of its hands. Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife its moral laws with its physical creation."

In the case of Johnson and Graham's lessees vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, page 543, et al, before the Supreme Court of the United States, this whole question is fully and decisively covered by our highest judicial tribunal. We publish it here because an important principle is involved which it is worth the while of every one to know but for the added reason that it corroborates the limits of the early grants by King James I in 1606 to the London and Plymouth companies, about the territorial description of which Bancroft, Ridpath and Lodge in their histories, we have shown, have fallen into such grave errors.

On the establishment of these relations, the right of the original inhabitants were, in no instance, entirely disregarded, but were necessarily, to a considerable extent, impaired. They were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as a just claim to retain possession of it (or rather so much of it as was necessary for their use) and to use it according to their own discretion; but their rights to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished, and their power to dispose of the soil at their own will to whomsoever they pleased, was denied by the original fundamental principle that discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it.

The charter granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578 authorizes him to discover and take possession of such remote and barbarous lands as were not actually possesed by any Christian prince or people. This charter was afterward renewed to Sir Walter Raleigh in nearly the same terms.

By the charter of 1606, under which the first permanent English settlement on this continent was made, James I granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others those territories in America lying on the seacoast between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude, and which either belonged to that monarch, or were not then possessed by any other Christian prince or people. The grantees were divided into two companies at their own request. The first, or Southern Colony, was directed to settle between the 34th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and the second, or Northern Colony, between the 38th and 45th degrees.

In 1609, after some expensive and not very successful attempts at settlement had been made, a new and more enlarged charter was given by the crown to the first colony, in which the King granted to the "Treasurer and company of adventurers of the City of London for the first

colony in Virginia," in absolute property, the lands extending along the coast 400 miles, and into the land throughout from sea to sea. This charter, which is a part of the special verdict in this cause, was annulled, so far as respected the rights of the Company, by the judgment of the Court of Kings Bench on a writ of quo warranto, but the whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the power of government and the title to the lands within its limits.

At the solicitation of those who held under the grant to the second or Northern Colony, a new and more enlarged charter was granted to the Duke of Lennox and others in 1620, who were denominated the Plymouth Company, conveying to them in absolute property all the lands between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude.

Under this patent, New England has been in a great measure settled. The Company conveyed to Henery Roswell and others in 1627 that territory which is now Massachusetts; and in 1628, a charter of incorporation, comprehending the powers of government, was granted to the purchasers.

Great part of New England was granted by this company, which at length divided their remaining lands among themselves, and, in 1635, surendered their charter to the crown. A patent was granted to Georges for Maine, which was allotted to him in the division of property.

All the grants made by the Plymouth Company so far as we can learn, have been respected. In pursuance of the same principle, the King in 1664 granted to the Duke of New York the country of New England as far south as the Delaware Bay. His royal highness transferred New Jersey to Lord Berkley and Sir George Cataret.

In 1663, the crown granted to Lord Clarendon and others, the country lying between the 36th degree of north latitude and the river, St. Mathes, and in 1666, the proprietors obtained from the crown a new charter, granting to them that province in the King's dominions in North America which lies from 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude to the 29th degree and from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea.

Thus has our whole country been granted by the crown while in the occupation of the Indians. These grants purport to convey the soil as well as the right of dominion to the grantees. In those governments which were denominated royal, where the right to the soil was not vested in individuals, but remained in the crown, or was vested in the Colonial government, the king claimed and exercised the right of granting lands and dismembering the government at his will. The grants made out of the two original colonies, after the resumption of their charters by the crown, are examples of this. The governments of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a part of Carolina were thus created. In all of them, the soil, at the time the grants were made, was occupied by the Indians, yet almost every title within those governments is dependent on these grants. In some instances the soil was conveyed by the crown unaccompanied by the powers of government as in the case of the northern neck of Virginia. It has never been objected to this, or to any other similar grant, that the title as well as possession was in the Indians when it was made, and that it passed nothing on that account.

These various patents cannot be considered as nullities; nor can they be limited to a mere grant of the powers of government; a charter intended to convey political power only, would never contain words expressly granting the land, the soil and the waters. Some of them purport to convey the soil alone; and in those cases in which the powers of government, as well as the soil, are conveyed to individuals, the crown has always acknowledged itself to be bound by the grant. Though the power to dismember regal governments was

asserted and exercised, the power to dismember proprietary governments was not claimed; and in some instances, even after the powers of government were revested in the crown, the title to the proprietors of the soil was respected.

Charles II was extremely anxious to acquire the property of Maine, but the grantees sold it to Massachusetts, and he did not venture to contest the right of that colony to the soil. The Carolinas were originally proprietary governments. In 1721 a revolution was effected by the people, who shook off their obedience to the proprietors, and declared their dependence immediately on the crown. The King, however, purchased the title of those who were disposed to sell. One of them, Lord Cartaret, surrendered his interest in the government, but retained his title to the soil. That title was respected to the revolution, when it was forfeited by the laws of war.

Further proof of the extent to which this principle has been recognized will be found in the history of the wars, negotiations and treaties which the different nations, claiming territory in America, have carried on and held with each other. Thus all the nations of Europe, who have acquired territory on this continent, and have recognized in others the exclusive right of the discoverer to appropriate the lands occupied by the Indians. Have the American States rejected or adopted the principle?

By the treaty which concluded the war of our revolution, Great Britain relinquished all claim, not only to the government, but to the "porprietary and territorial rights of the United States," whose boundaries were fixed in the second article. By this treaty the powers of government, and the right to the soil, which had previously been, in Great Britain, passed definitely to these States. We had before taken possession of them, by declaring independence; but neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it, more than that which we before possessed (or to which Great Britain was before entitled). It has never been doubted that either the United States, or the several States, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it.

The United States then have unequivocally acceded to that great and broad rule by which its civilized inhabitants now hold this country. They hold, and assert in themselves, the title by which it was acquired. They maintain, as all others have maintained, that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest; and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise.

The power now possessed by the government of the United States to grant lands resided, while we were colonies, in the crown or its grantees. The validity of the title given by either has never been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with and control it. An absolute title to lands cannot exist, at the same time, in different persons, or in different governments. An absolute must be an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. All of our institutions recognize the absolute title of the crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognizing the absolute right of the crown to extinguish that right. This is incompatible with an absolute and complete title in the Indians.

We will not enter into the controversy, whether agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, have a right, on abstract principles, to expel hunters from the terri-

tory they possess, or to contract their limits. Conquest gives a title which the courts of the conqueror cannot deny, whatever the private and speculative opinions of individuals may be, respecting the original justice of the claim which has been successfully asserted. The British government, which was then our government, and whose rights have passed to the United States, asserted a title to all the lands occupied by Indians within the chartered limits of the British colonies. It asserted also a limited sovereignty over them and the exclusive right of extinguishing the title which occupancy gave to them. These claims have been maintained and established as far West as the river Mississippi by the sword. The title to a vast portion of the land, we now hold, originates in them. It is not for the courts of this country to question the validity of this title or to sustain one which is incompatible with it.

Although we do not mean to engage in the defense of those principles which Europeans have applied to the Indian title, they may, we think, find some excuse, if not justification, in the character and the habits whose rights have been wrested from them.

The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribed its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established, as a general rule, that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible, as compatible with the objects of the conquest. Most usually they are incorporated with the victorious nation and become subjects or citizens of the government with which they are connected. The new and old members of the society mingle with each other. The distinction between them is gradually lost, and they make one people. When this incorporation is practicable, humanity demands, and a wise policy requires, that the rights of the conquered to property shall remain unimpaired; that the new subjects should be governed as equitably as the old, and that confidence in their security shall gradually banish the painful sense of being separated from their ancient connections, and united by force to strangers.

When the conquest is complete and the conquered inhabitants can be blended with the conquerors, or safely governed as a distinct people, public opinion, which even the conqueror cannot disregard, imposes these restraints upon him; and he cannot neglect them without injury to his fame and hazard to his power.

But the tribes of Indians inhabiting this country were fierce savages, whose occupation was war, and whose subsistence was drawn chiefly from the forest. To leave them in possession of their country was to leave the country a wilderness; to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and as high-spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attempt on their independence.

What was the inevitable consequence of this state of things? The Europeans were under the necessity either of abandoning the country, and relinquishing their pompous claims to it, or enforcing these claims by the sword and by the adoption of principles adapted to the condition of a people with whom it was impossible to mix, and who could not be governed as a distinct society, or of remaining in their neighborhood and exposing themselves and their families to the perpetual hazard of being massacred.

Frequent and bloody wars, in which the whites were not always the aggressors, unavoidably ensued. European policy, numbers and skill prevailed. As the white population advanced, that of the Indian necessarily receded. The country in the immediate neighborhood of agriculturists became unfit for them. The game fled into thicker and more unbroken forests, and the Indians followed. The soil, to which the crown originally claimed title, being

no longer occupied by its ancient inhabitants, was parcelled out according to the will of the sovereign power and taken possession of by those claimed immediately from the crown or immediately from its grantees or deputies. The law, which regulates and ought to regulate in general, between the conqueror and the conquered, was incapable of application to a people under such circumstances. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable. Every rule which can be suggested will be found to be attended with great difficulty.

However extravagant the pretention of converting the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest may appear, if the principle has been asserted in the first instance, and afterward sustained; if a country has been acquired and held under it; if the property of the great mass of the community originates in it, it becomes the law of the land and cannot be questioned. So, too, with respect to the concomitant principle, that the Indian inhabitants are to be considered merely as occupants, to be protected, indeed, while in place, in the possession of their lands; but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others. However, this restriction may be opposed to natural right, and to the usages of civilized nations; yet, if it be indispensable to that system under which the country has been settled, and be adapted to the actual condition of the two people, it may, perhaps, be supported by reason, and certainly cannot be objected to by courts of justice.

It has never been contended that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to complete ultimate title, charged with this right of possession, and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right. The object of the crown was to settle the sea coast of America; and when a portion of it was settled, without violating the rights of others, by persons professing their loyalty, and soliciting the royal sanction of an act, the consequences of which were ascertained to be beneficial, it would have been as unwise as ungracious to expel them from their habitations because they had obtained the Indian title, otherwise than through the agency of government. The very grant of a charter is an assertion of the title of the crown, and its words convey the same idea. The country granted is said to be "Our island of Rhode Island"; and the charter contains an actual grant of the soil, as well as the powers of government.

Six months after the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, declared at Versailles, France, the Continental Congress, on September 22, 1783, issued the following proclamation:

Wheras by the ninth of the Articles of Confederation, it is among other things declared, that the United States, in Congress assembled, have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated. And whereas it is essential to the welfare of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause or quarrel or complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore, the United States, in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and direction of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Thus it will be seen that the Indian policy of the United States was intended to be the policy of a just and civilized nation. Ten years afterward, in 1793, "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes" was passed by the Congress. This act provided for the acquirement of Indian lands by treaty, the compensation to be made for such lands, and declared invalid all title to Indian lands acquired in any other manner than by the provisions of the act.

The rules adopted by the English, French, Spanish and Dutch colonists was to acquire lands by purchase of or treaty with the Indians. This was also the policy of the London and Plymouth Company of 1606, as well as the policy of Virginia and her sister colonies which formed the Union.

It has been the policy of each State of the Union, and while it is clear that all the acts of the whites toward the Indians were not based on the highest plane of honor, it is certain that the policy of the United States and the separate State policies toward the Aborigines were based on a high and enlightened policy of justice.

The first treaty made between the United States and the Indians after the Revolution is fully set forth in the General Statutes of the United States, Vol. 7, page 15, October 22, 1784. It was conducted at Fort Stanwix, on the site of Rome, New York. It provided "that the six nations shall and do yield to the United States all claims to the country west of said boundary." The western boundary referred to comprised all land west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio River, and therefore vested the United States with whatever right the six nations may have acquired, by conquest or occupancy, to the lands of the State of Ohio and Miami County.

We do not consider that a title of much consequence was acquired by this treaty; but it seems to have been on line with a direct policy upon the part of the government to extinguish all Indian claims of the country north of the Ohio, in order that it might be peaceably settled.

The government, in pursuance of their intention to provide a peaceable settlement of Ohio, entered into a treaty with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. On January 21, 1785, these four tribes entered into a treaty with the United States, which treaty was conducted by George Rogers Clarke at Fort McIntosh, which had been built in 1778-79 on the site of Beaver, Pennsylvania. The General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 16, fully sets forth this treaty. In it the four tribes ceded to the United States all their claims to land east of a line drawn north and south from Cleveland and another one practically through the middle of the State from east to west. The design was to have the various tribes who claimed, remotely or directly, to relinquish such claims and settle in the northwest portion of the present limits of the tSate of Ohio, and thus leave the eastern and southern portions of the State open to the peaceable settlements of the whites who were anxious to obtain lands which had been described by Washington and others as being so rich in soil and forest.

Although these first two Indian treaties between the Indians and the United States had acquired any right that the six nations, or the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas had to all lands in Ohio except the northwest part, which was reserved by the Fort McIntosh treaty, it does not follow the government would not have been compelled to propitiate the Mingoes, Shawnees, Miamis and others before peaceable possession could have been obtained to the land sought. The Fort McIntosh treaty was never attempted to be carried out on account of the Indian war which broke out immediately afterward.

The question of titles and boundaries being a most important feature of history, we stop here to remark that the Indian titles acquired by the government by

treaty seems to have nothing positive or definite in character about them, in most cases, because the lands ofttimes were claimed by several tribes. A title to land ceded by the six nations would be good, for the reason that the boundaries of the territory of each nation had been described and agreed upon by the Indians themselves.

The third treaty made by the United States with the Indians which affected lands in the State of Ohio and Miami County is recorded in the General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 26, and is dated January 31, 1786. This treaty, so far as Miami County is concerned, gave all the lands west of the Miami River to the Shawnee Indians, and all east of the river to the government. In this treaty, Brown, Springcreek, Staunton, Lost Creek, Elizabeth and Bethel were in government territory. Under this treaty, Washington, Newberry, Newton, Concord, Monroe and Union were in the Indian territory. It will be here noted that the government at this date, or at any other date, does not recognize, by treaty or cession, the right of the Miami Indians to the lands of the Miami Valley or to Miami County.

The fourth treaty made by the government with the Indians which affected the right to Ohio and Miami County lands is set forth in the United States Statutes at large in Vol. 7, page 28, and was made at Fort Harmer, on the site of Marietta, Ohio, on January 9, 1789. This treaty reaffirmed the boundaries and reserves under the treaty at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1784. The Pottawattomies and Sanks signed this treaty, with the four others in the former treaty. This treaty was never carried into effect on account of continued war upon the part of the Indians.

The fifth treaty affecting Ohio and Miami County territory was made at Greenville, Ohio, on April 3, 1795, and is set forth in the General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 49.

We copy the following from Royce's Indian Land Cessions in the United States, and is the first treaty signed between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians. At this time the Miamis were acknowledged by the United States as the owners by long years of occupancy of most of the Maumee and Wabash country, and in a series of treaties hereafter to be mentioned, ceded these Maumee and Wabash lands to the United States, and finally ceded all their rights, excepting a few sections near the city of Wabash, Indiana, where a few of the descendants of the Miamis yet live.

Article 3 defines the general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of said tribes as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami, of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa River; and the said Indian tribes cede and relinquish forever all claim to lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of said general boundary line.

The tract herein ceded comprised the eastern and southern portions of Ohio, embracing nearly two-thirds of the State, and a triangular piece in southeastern Indiana.

The Indians also ceded to the United States a number of small tracts of land within the general limits of the territory reserved by the former, as follows:

1. Six miles square at or near Loromie's store.
2. Two miles square at the head of navigable water on St. Mary's River, near Girty's town.

3. Six miles square at the head of navigable water of Au-Glaize River.
4. Six miles square at the confluence of Au-Glaize and Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance stands.

   The above surveyed in 1805.
5. Six miles square at or near the confluence of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers, where Fort Wayne stands, or near it.

   The above surveyed in June, 1803.
6. Two miles square on the Wabash, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne.

   The above surveyed in June, 1803.
7. Six miles square at the Ouatanon, or old Weea towns on the Wabash.

   This tract was never surveyed, and by treaty of September 30, 1809, with the Delawares and others, it was retroceded by the United States to the Indians. Its boundaries are approximately shown on the map by scarlet lines.
8. Twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids.

   The above surveyed in December, 1805, by virtue of act of Congress of March 3, 1805; subdivided and sold in accordance with act of Congress of April 27, 1816.
9. Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami of the lake, where it empties into Lake Erie.

   The above surveyed in 1806 by Ewing, under act of Congress of March 3, 1805.
10. Six miles square on Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood.

    Found to be within limits of Connecticut western reserve, and therefore never separately surveyed. The location of this tract is approximately shown on the map by dotted black lines.
11. Two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky River.

    The above surveyed by Ewing in 1807 under act of Congress of March 3, 1805; subdivided into town lots and sold under act of Congress approved April 27, 1816.
12. The post of Detroit and all land to the northwest and south of it to which the Indian title had been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit River.

    The necessity for the establishment of the boundaries of this tract was superseded by the conclusion of the treaty of November 17, 1807, whereby the Indians ceded to the United States a large extent of territory surrounding and including within its general limits the tract described. The approximate limits of this tract are, however, shown on the map by a dotted black line.
13. The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which the post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments.

    This consists of two separate tracts, one being the island and the other the mainland on the south.

    Also a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on Lake Huron or the straight between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or straight.

    Also De Bois Blanc Island, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.

14. Six miles square at mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood.

    The above surveyed in 1827.

15. Twelve miles square at or near the mouth of Illinois River.

    Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superceded by the Kaskaskia cession of August 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of November 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.

16. Six miles square at the old Piorias fort and village, near south end of Illinois Lake, on Illinois River.

    Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superceded by the Kaskaskia cession of August 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of November 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.

17. The Indians also grant the people of the United States a free passage by water and land through their country along the chain of posts from Loromie's store via the St. Mary's to Fort Wayne and down the Miami to Lake Erie; also from Loromie's store down the Au-Glaize to Fort Defiance; also from Loromie's store to Sandusky River and down the same to Sandusky Bay; also from Sandusky to the foot of Miami rapids and thence to Detroit; also from mouth of Chicago to Illinois River, and down same to the Mississippi; also from Fort Wayne to the Wabash, and down Wabash to the Ohio.

18. The United States relinquish their claim to all other Indian lands north of the river Ohio, east of the Mississippi, and west and south of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary agreed on in the treaty of 1783 between United States and Great Britain except the tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of Ohio, assigned to General Clarke for the use of himself and his warriors.

    In July, 1779, two Piankishaw chiefs deeded to George Rogers Clarke a tract 2½ leagues square on the north side of Ohio River, opposite the falls. Virginia never confirmed this grant. January 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to Congress conditionally all right to territory northwest of the Ohio River. September 13, 1783, Congress accepted the cession. December 20, 1783, Virginia authorized here delegates in Congress to convey the same to the United States. The deed was executed March 1, 1784, and contained a condition that not exceeding 150,000 acres promised by Virginia should be granted to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment, to be laid off in one tract in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. The tract, when first laid off, was called the Illinois grant, and afterward Clark's grant.

19. The United States also reserve and except the post of Vincennes, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title had previously been extinguished.

    There having arisen a dispute as to the proper boundaries of this tract, they were specifically defined by treaty of June 7, 1803.

20. Also the lands at all other places in possesion of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by grants to the French and English governments.

This was an indefinite reservation, and was never more specifically defined.

21. Also the post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio.

This post was at the mouth of Massac Creek, a short distance east of the present site of Metropolis City, Illinois.

Since we have clearly established the fact that all of the grants made by the English crown to lands west of the head waters of Atlantic coast streams, under international law, were null and void, on account of the right of discovery, it remains for us to now show whether any of the lands west of those head waters, especially the lands of Ohio, had been acquired by treaties with the Indians.

On Friday, June 22, 1744, in the Court House at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a treaty between the colonies of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, represented by commissioners from these colonies and deputies from the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayagoes, Oneidas and Tuscarawas Indians. To the student who may desire detailed information in regard to this treaty, we refer to page 698, Vol 4, of the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, to be found in the Ohio State Library.

While this treaty is referred to by nearly all historians of the United States as the one which gave the English a title to western lands, none of them quote it to any extent or cite where a printed copy of it may be found.

After the preliminary meeting was held, in order that the Indians might rest after their long journey, the conference was adjourned until the 25th, and the conference continued thereafter, from day to day, until July 4th.

On the last day's session, Governor Thomas, of Pennsylvania, "then asked them what the reason was that more of the Shawanese from the town on the Ohio were not at the treaty? But seeing it would require a council in form, and perhaps another day to give an answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser, upon the road on their return home, for he was set out for Philadelphia on the following morning."

Governor Thomas reported the result of the treaty to the Council of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia on July 31, 1744, and among other things said:

"I have something now more agreeable to lay before you, the treaty of the six nations of Indians at Lancaster. You will see that they have made a solemn renewal of their friendship with us, and have given me the strongest assurances that they will not suffer the French or any Indians in alliance with them to march through their country to disturb any of our settlements, and that they will give us notice of any designs that may be formed against us by the enemy as soon as they may come to the knowledge of them. They have likewise promised to send down some of the Delaware chiefs with the two Indians present at the murder of Armstrong and his two men, for their examination. Their differences with Virginia and Maryland are happily accommodated, which must be a very sensible pleasure to every man in the province, considering that otherwise we should have been unavoidably involved in the quarrel."

This famous treaty, in session for nine days, did not settle the title to a foot of western land. The paramount object of the treaty upon the part of the English was to bind the six nations to their cause in the oncoming French war. The main object of the six nations was wampum, and then some more wampum, goods and gold for disputed lands in Maryland and Virginia, to which claim the English had theretofore for many years paid not the slightest attention. The Indians were served with "wine, punch, pipes and tobacco on the 22nd." The Governor gave them a belt of wampum on the 25th, and the Indians gave the Jo-hah. In the afternoon session of the same date he gave them

some more wampum, and the Indians gave some more jo-hah. On the same afternoon, on a change of subject, there was some more wampum and jo-hah. The record shows that the English gave them wampum twenty-seven times in the first eight days of the session, and to make good measure, gave them wampum seven times on the last day of the session, July 4th, and the Indians in return gave the English the jo-hah every time as compensation. The wampum had some intrinsic value, and the jo-hah was a unanimous and formal Indian grunt. It seems that the program was somewhat varied at the July 2nd session, when the Indians and commissioners gave "three shouts together." The author is irresistably led to the conclusion that wampum was running low and the English were exercising more business astuteness in the trade, giving only a jo-hah for a jo-hah.

The record does not make it clear whether these "three shouts together" were given before or after the following interesting and statesmanlike speech upon the part of Chief Canassatego. "You tell us you beat the French; if so, you must have taken a great deal of rum from them, and can better spare us some of that liquor to make us rejoice with you in the victory." The record, however, is clear that the "commission ordered a dram of rum to be given to each in a small glass, calling it the *French glass.*"

The Virginia and Maryland commissioner each gave the Indians one hundred pounds to settle the land dispute. The Pennsylvania commissioners sold to the Indians goods, including jewsharps, in the amount of two hundred and twenty pounds and fifteen shillings. I have formed the opinion that the Pennsylvania commissioners got the two hundred pounds in gold paid by Virginia and Maryland, and still continued the Indians in debt to them in the balance of twenty pounds and fifteen shillings, but we do not vouch for it as being historically correct. Certain it is, though, that Wm. Penn and his followers were good traders, with both Indian and white.

At this treaty the six nations claimed that they had conquered all the tribes as far west as the Mississippi River, and as far south as the Carolinas, and that no title to land west of the Alleghenies was good except by their consent. In view of this, the following further extract from the report of Governor Thomas to the Pennsylvania Council, in relation to this treaty, has peculiar significance in reference to any title the six nations might have given or could give to such lands.

"Observing that there was but one of the Shawanese from their principal town on the Ohio at the treaty, I set afoot inquiry into the reason of it, and I have been since informed that the six nations and the Shawanese are far from being on good terms, and that the latter have been endeavoring to draw the Delawares from the Shamokin to Ohio, from whence the six nations entertain a jealousy of some ill designs; and it is whispered amongst them, that should they be obliged to take part in the war between us and the French, they will have the Shawanese and perhaps the Delawares to oppose them."

Twenty-four years after the Lancaster treaty, just disposed of, and eight years before the Declaration of Independence, the last important treaty made under British rule affecting land titles in the United States was consummated at Ft. Stanwix, on the present site of Rome, in the State of New York, in 1768. The treaty itself was signed by the whites and the six nations only, although there were representatives present from both the Shawanese and Delawares. In the fear of having consumed too much space, speaking of the Lancaster treaty, with the wampum and jo-hah, we proceed at once to quote the boundaries of western lands deeded by the six nations in this treaty.

Which bounds, now agreed to, we begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee

River, which is our just right; and from thence we go up, on the south side of the Ohio, to Kittauning, above Fort Pitt; from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence through the Allegheny Mountains along the south side of the said west branch till we come to the mouth of the creek called Tiagdaghton; thence across the west branch and along the east side of that creek and along the ridge of Burnetts Hills to a creek called Amadie; thence down the same to the east branch of the Susquehanna and across the same, and up to the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence eastward to Delaware River, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderrah falls into the Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderrah, and up the west side thereof, and its west branch, to the head thereof; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Canada Creek, where it empties itself into Wood Creek, at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix.

The starting point of this title is the mouth of the Ohio and Cherokee Rivers, which latter is now known as the Tennessee River. It passes along the south side of the Ohio River, but gives no title whatever to any lands in the State of Ohio. The title for whatever it was worth practically gave to Great Britain all land in Pennsylvania south of the center and east of a line drawn north and south through Williamsport, in that State, and all of New York east of a line drawn north and south from Oswego, New York. It reserved for the Indians all of the southwestern portion of New York and northwestern portion of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio River and westward. Every history of the United States refers in some way to this treaty of 1768, but in no instance cite to where a printed copy of it may be found. The quotations here made from this treaty were copied from Butter's History of Kentucky, published in 1834, and kept for a reference book in the Ohio State Library. Mr. Mann Butter, the author, procured his copy from the Congressional Library, through the influence of Hon. Richard M. Johnson, who is supposed to have killed Tecumseh at the Battle of Thames. Butter expressed the belief that there was, prior to his writing, no copy extant outside of the one from which Johnson procured him the copy.

In 1774, the Lord Dunmore war was the result. The bloodiest battle of frontier times was fought near the mouth of the Kanawha River between Chief Cornstalk, of the Shawanese, and Colonel Lewis, with Virginia frontiersmen, with about eleven hundred men on each side.

Bancroft, on page 171, Vol. 7, speaking of the treaty which followed this battle, "The Shawanese agreed to deliver up their prisoners without reserve; to restore all horses and other property, which they had carried off; to hunt no more on the Kentucky side of the Ohio; to molest no boats passing on the river; to regulate their trade by the King's instructions, and to deliver up hostages," and yet he makes no citation of authority.

On page 286, Vol. 1, in Roosevelt's Winning of the West, he says, "They agreed to give up all the white prisoners and stolen horses in their possession and to surrender all claims to lands south of the Ohio, and they gave hostages as an earnest of good faith."

Roosevelt, in writing about the tribes engaged in the battle of Kanawa, "The Shawnees and Mingoes were soon joined by many of the Delawares and outlying Iroquois, as well as Wyandottes and large bands of ardent young warriors from among the Algonquin tribes along the Miami and Wabash and the lakes," and cites the manuscripts of Jefferson and a letter of St. Clair in Vol. IV of the American Archives as his authority; but in no work is a copy of the treaty itself quoted. The conclusion is inevitable that the paper was lost or carried away to England by Lord Dunmore, more than a year after-

ward, when he was driven from the colonies by the spirit of the war for independence.

It will be noted that Bancroft says, "To hunt no more on the Kentucky side of the Ohio," and Roosevelt says, "And to surrender all claims to lands south of the Ohio." It is not stated anywhere, however, that this treaty affected the right to any lands in the present State of Ohio.

It may be that some of the young warriors from the Miami Indians were in the great battle, but it is certain that if there, they returned to their homes immediately after the battle and had no representative at the treaty, which was conducted solely by Cornstalk, of the Shawanese; even Logan, the Mingo chief, refusing to take part in the conference, but instead sent his famous speech; and we now come to the absolute conclusion that outside of this Lord Dunmore treaty, on the Picaway Plains, *no treaty was ever directly made with the Northwestern Indians prior to the revolution, and none whatever with the Miami Indians prior to that time.* We have heretofore, in this chapter, with a purpose now evident, referred to the five treaties between the United States and the Indians up to and including the one at Greenville on April 3, 1795, which could in any way affect the title to the lands of Miami County. The fact is absolutely proven that the Miami Indians signed their first treaty with the whites at the treaty of Greenville, and that so far as his ownership of the lands of Miami County is concerned, the government had in no way recognized their right to a foot of land in Miami County, but on the contrary had consummated a solemn treaty with the Shawnee Indians, at the mouth of the Great Miami, on January 31, 1786, in which she ceded the west half of Miami County to the Shawnees, and the Shawnees ceded the east half to the government without any objection having been brought up by the Miamis, who then were acknowledged to be and to have been the owners by occupancy of the lands on the Maumee, which lands the government afterward accepted a cession of from the Miamis.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH TITLE

IN the Spring of 1534, Jacques Cartier, in command of two vessels, discovered New Foundland, sailed into the Straits of Bell Isle, entered the St. Lawrence River, and thus became the discoverer of Canada. The French established forts and missions along the Atlantic coast from Quebec to Florida, notwithstanding the English claim to the country under the right of discovery by the Cabots in 1497, or thirty-seven years prior to Cartier's discovery of the great river. The right to disputed territory in North America led to several wars between the English and the French, the history of which cannot be chronicled here. In 1629 the English captured Quebec, but it was again restored to the French in 1632 by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. In corroboration of the theory that an earthquake period existed, and is as clearly proven as that the waters at one time submerged the earth, we quote the following, which may account in kind for the formation of the chain of great lakes which forms much of the boundary between the United States and Canada:

"In 1663, one of the most remarkable earthquakes on record occurred in Canada. It commenced on February 5th and continued, with some short intermission, over six months. If accounts of it are not grossly exaggerated, it changed the entire face of the country, causing mountains and rivers to disappear, and forming lakes where mountains had stood before. The fountains were dried up and the color of the rivers was changed. Some of them having their waters tinged with yellow, others with red, those of the St. Lawrence being white as far down as Tonsalac. Near Three Rivers two mountains are said to have been precipitated into the St. Lawrence, to have changed its course and to have given the white appearance to the vast body of water which it contained." Three years after the great earthquake, in 1666, Jacques Marquette came to Canada as a missionary and acquired several Indian languages. In 1668, he founded the mission of Sault St. Marie which became one of the series which ultimately reached from Quebec to New Orleans by the three river routes of the Wisconsin, Illinois and Wabash to and along the Mississippi using the Ohio river on the Wabash route from the present site of Shawneetown in Illinois to Cairo, Ill., where the Ohio joins the Mississippi. Marquette was driven from Sault St. Marie by the Sioux Indians and went with the Hurons to Mackinac in 1671, where he founded the mission of St. Ignatius which formed another link in the chain of posts above mentioned. At this time, Father Dablon was the Superior of the Jesuit missions in Canada. To him, Marquette wrote in glowing terms about his success in Mackinac saying: "I am ready, however, to leave it in the hands of another missionary, to go on your order to seek new nations toward the South sea who are still unknown to us, and to teach them of our great God, whom they have hitherto not known." On May 17, 1673, in company with Louis Joliet and five other Frenchmen, he left Mackinac in two canoes. They followed the northern coast of Lake Michigan until they entered Green Bay at the foot of which the present city of

Green Bay, Wisconsin, is located. They entered the mouth of the Fox river and proceeded southward to the head of that river which is the outlet of Lake Winnebago at the head of which the present city of Fon-du-lac is situated. Somewhere on the west bank of this lake they landed at a village of the Miami and Kickapoo Indians. At this point, they found a cross which had been erected there by French missionaries in 1658 and here Marquette and Joliet found themselves at the extreme western point to which the white man had reached, north of De Soto's discovery. No European had ever advanced beyond this point. Here the missionary of 1658 had found the friendly Miami Indian and here Marquette and Joliet receive hospitality at his hands. Here the Miami Indian is mentioned in history for the first time and from this point two Miami Indians conduct these great explorers across the portage to the Wisconsin river. The Chief of the Miami Indians was always accompanied by a body guard which added dignity to his position and caused him to be treated with more than ordinary reverence. Marquette assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and, pointing to Joliet, said, "My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." It is a matter of speculation as to the exact point from which the discoverers started on Lake Winnebago but presumably from near the present site of Oshkosh. Marquette tells us in his journal that the two Miamis returned after the Wisconsin had been reached at a point not made clear by anything yet written on the subject. It is sufficient to know that these explorers were in an unknown country upon which no white man had ever stood; on an unknown river, without pilots, upon the bosom of which no white man had ever floated. Moving with the current of the Wisconsin, these seven Frenchmen in their two canoes entered the broad bosom of the Father of Waters, on the 17th day of June exactly a month after their departure from Mackinac at a point near the present city of Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin. They believed that the great river which they had that day discovered, would lead them to the South sea and that the dream of nearly two hundred years of a short route to India was about to be gloriously realized. They floated southward and passed by the present sites of Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington and Keokuk in the State of Iowa. They made several landings in this State and excursions to the interior. They were received hospitably and furnished provisions by the Kickapoos who had never before seen a white man. They passed the present sites of Rock Island, Quincy, East St. Louis and Cairo in Illinois, making excursions into the interior and visiting Indian tribes, especially the Kickapoos and preaching to them. They passed the present sites of Hannibal, Louisiana, St. Louis and St. Genevieve, in the State of Missouri and described it as abounding in large game, more particularly, vast herds of buffalo. They passed the mouth of the Ohio river, four years after that river had been discovered by LaSalle, who had navigated it certainly as far toward its mouth as Louisville, Kentucky. They passed the present site of Columbus, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee, and went as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river about the 34th parallel of latitude. They became convinced here that the river, running south as it did, must empty into the Gulf of Mexico and not into the South sea or Pacific ocean, discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1570 from a mountain top on the Isthmus of Panama, from whence he could see the waters of the Gulf and the Pacific ocean. It was for a long time afterward supposed that the continent of America was a narrow wedge shaped piece of land and that the waters west of the Appalachian range flowed west into what was then called the South sea.

The discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto in 1542 having ended disastrously to that expedition, and having resulted in no settlement by the Spaniards, the latter had therefore obtained no title to the valley and those of its tributaries through which the river flowed. The voyage of Marquette and Joliet, connected with the subsequent settlement and occupation of the valleys of the great river and tributaries, gave the French a title to all the land between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, an empire nearly as great in population today; four times as large in area and a hundred times as great in natural resources as the whole of France.

They commenced their return on July 17th just two months from the date of their departure from Mackinac. They had been on the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the Arkansas, exactly one month and had floated six hundred miles in a straight line or about twice that far by the bends of the river. They stopped at Kaskaskia, where Marquette preached to the Indians of that tribe and made them a solemn promise to come back to them when he would set up an altar and preach to them regularly. The Kaskaskias told Marquette of a shorter route and portage than the Wisconsin river by which he had entered the Mississippi. They, therefore, returned by the way of the Illinois river to its head waters and thence by a short portage to the Chicago river and thence down the same to its mouth at the present site of Chicago.

Marquette says: "Nowhere on this journey did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wild cats, bustards, swan, ducks, parroquets and even beavers as on the Illinois river."

They arrived back in the Green Bay country among their friends, the Miamis, in September, 1673, and had been about two months making the trip from the Arkansas by way of the Illinois, Chicago and lakes or about the same length of time it had required them to go from Mackinac to the mouth of the Arkansas. They had traveled twenty-five hundred miles in open canoes on a mission fraught with incalculable importance to the human race and were the forerunners of a civilization in the Mississippi valley which in the next two hundred years had outstripped in that period of time all other periods in the annals of time. The Journal of Marquette with his autograph map may be found in Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley (New York, 1852)." The Journal of Joliet was lost on his way back to Quebec by the upsetting of his canoe.

For a year and a half after his return from the Mississippi trip, Marquette was an invalid, but, finally, in memory of the promise he had made to his Kaskaskia Indian friends, he returned to them in 1675 and set up a mission there, a few miles southeast of the city of St. Louis, Mo., not far from the east bank of the Mississippi and there he celebrated the festival of Easter. Soon after he commenced this work, his health warned him to begin his return to Mackinac. He reached the Marquette river in the State of Michigan and died there in the presence of the two Frenchmen who had accompanied him from Green Bay. He was buried on the spot but his remains were carried to Mackinac two years afterward.

For four years after the death of Marquette, the work of the missions and settlements in the newly discovered Mississippi valley were permitted to languish. In 1679 the commanding and indomitable spirit of Lasalle begins at the place where Marquette left off, but, before we chronicle his career as the successor in the work of Marquette and Joliet and for the sake of more perfect continuity in tracing the title at which we are aiming, let us briefly introduce Robert Cavalier LaSalle and his work of exploration in this country.

He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. He was educated as a Jesuit but had no inclination for the priesthood and had

shown remarkable scholarship. He came to Canada as an adventurer in 1666. He had a brother, Jean Cavalier, who was a priest of St. Sulpice in Canada. He had lost his inheritance on account of having entered a religious order and his financial resources were very meager. He accepted a feudal grant of land at La Chine Rapids, near Montreal, where he diligently studied the Indian languages and became quite proficient in Iroquois and several dialects of Algonquin. The Seneca Indians, at that time, lived largely in what is now western New York. A party of them visited him at La Chine when they told him much about a river called the Ohio which had its head waters in their country. From what these Indians told him, he formed the opinion that the Ohio emptied into the South sea and if so, it would prove the long sought short passage to China. He sought and obtained authority for an expedition of discovery.

The Governor General issued letters patent to him, but did not provide any money with which to pay expenses. In this dilemma he sold his improvements for the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars to the Superior of St. Sulpice, with which he fitted out the expedition with supplies and four canoes.

On the 6th of July, 1679, three years after his appearance in Canada, and three years before Marquette and Joliet had made their voyage of 2,500 miles on the northern lakes and the Mississippi River, this discoverer, with twenty-four men and seven canoes, accompanied by two additional canoes containing the Indian guides, started up the St. Lawrence, and having passed over Lake Ontario, entered the mouth of the Genesee River and rowed up the same for a distance of about ten miles, near where the city of Rochester, New York, now stands. It was the site of a Seneca village then, from whom LaSalle had first learned of the Ohio River. They seemed unfriendly to his enterprise, and being unable to procure guides to conduct him to the headwaters of a stream that led either to the Ohio or some tributary of the same, he re-embarked his following and glided over Ontario to its head at the mouth of the Niagara River, where the Iroquois then lived in large numbers. This tribe received him in a friendly manner. LaSalle learned from a Shawnee prisoner that he could reach the Ohio River in six weeks. It is not certain by what route LaSalle reached the Ohio River, but the generally accepted theory is that he made the portage to Lake Chautauqua, from which the Allegheny springs, and floated down the river to its mouth, where with the Monongahela the Ohio is formed, and that he floated down the latter as far as the present site of Louisville, Ky.

At this time there was no English settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains, and no French settlements west of the range, except those of the lake region. It is almost certain he met no Indians on the Ohio side of the river, within the present limits of the State, on account of the destructive war just before waged by the Iroquois, who had driven the Ohio Indians back to the Mississippi and to the northwest. It was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that these western Indians commenced their return to Ohio.

The discovery of the Ohio by LaSalle formed the first title to the Ohio country that the white man ever had aside from the King James the First grant to the London and Plymouth Companies, in 1609, "from sea to sea." It has been shown in a former chapter that King James had no conception of that grant, and that under international law he could not make such a grant. The title acquired to the Ohio country was the right of discovery, and embraced that part of Ohio south of the divide from which the streams of the State part; some flowing to Lake Erie and others to the Ohio. The territory of Ohio north of the divide had belonged to the French by the same right of discovery made by the Jesuits several years previous, and this

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND

right, then recognized by all civilized nations, was strengthened a few years afterward by actual settlement and occupancy, added to title by discovery. It is our desire to carry the story of attempts to explore and settle by the French and English in as nearly a cotemporaneous manner as possible. Two years after LaSalle's discovery of the Ohio, the first attempt of the English was made in the direction of discoveries west of the Alleghenies. The briefest and most comprehensive statement we have been able to find is on page 38 of King's Ohio, which reads: "Captain Thomas Batts, with a party of English and Indians, was sent by Governor Berkeley in September, 1671, to explore and find out the ebbing and flowing of the water behind the mountains in order to the discovery of the South Sea." After a march of thirteen days from Appatomax through the forests and over steep mountains they came upon waters running west of northwest through pleasant hills and rich mountains. They encountered a river "like the Thames at Chelsea," and following its course came, on the sixteenth day, to a fall that made a great noise, probably the Falls of Kanawha. Here the journey ended, the Indians refusing to go further under the pretense that they could catch no game on account of the dryness of the ground and the sticks; but really from dread of the tribes down that river, from whom, as they reported, travelers never returned. In this country below, they also reported there was a great abundance of salt. His escort being unmanageable, Captain Batts was compelled to return. LaSalle, with such an opportunity, would soon have found the Ohio river. As contemporaneous with the discovery of the Ohio by LaSalle in 1669, and the expedition of the English in search of the Ohio under Captain Batts, in 1671, which latter ended in failure. It is well to state here that nearly all authors agree that the present State of Ohio had no Indian population from 1660 to 1700. The six nations had driven the various Indian tribes of this region westward to the Mississippi, and beyond in some cases, and had then returned to their habitat, principally in New York, claiming the entire country west to the Mississippi. It is well to remember at this time that the Miami Indians are mentioned for the first time in history by Marquette, when he found them two years after Captain Batts' failure to find the Ohio, and four years after LaSalle's discovery of the same. Let us here further remember that the Miami Indians, found first by Father Allonez, at Green Bay, in 1658, and afterward by Marquette, in 1673, at that time occupied the country on the west shore of Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago, the south shore of Lake Michigan, on the Chicago River, and the east shore of Lake Michigan, on what is now known as the St. Joseph River, from which point they gradually extended into the Wabash and Maumee valleys, the only country that tribe ever claimed as its own, and the only land ever ceded by it to the United States (east of the Mississippi River) were these lands of the Wabash and Maumee, but *not a foot of land did they ever cede to the French, English or the United States in the Miami River country* except such cession as was contained in common with the other tribes who participated in the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

There is no certainty about the length of time LaSalle spent in his discoveries along the Ohio River. It is conjectured by some writers that he spent a good part of the time between 1669 and 1674 in Ohio River explorations, as the record of his life, which was a singularly active one, is largely silent about this period. He had, during this period, however, conceived the gigantic scheme of uniting Quebec and New Orleans by a chain of forts, trading posts and agricultural settlements. In this great work he had the support of his friend Frontenac, the Governor of Canada. This plan was undoubtedly born in his mind when in 1669 he was with the Iro-

quois Indians at the mouth of the Niagara River, when they turned over to him the Shawnee Indian, who conducted him on his Ohio discovery. While at this point, a few days before his departure, Louis Joliet stopped for the night with the Iroquois on his way back from the western lake region to Quebec. It was from Joliet that he learned of the Green Bay country and the Indian story about the great river to the west, which Marquette and Joliet corroborated by their journey there, already related.

One year after the discovery of Marquette and Joliet, being in 1674, LaSalle built Fort Frontenac at the foot of Lake Ontario, where Kingston now stands. He created a squadron of four vessels and engaged largely in the fur trade, and made this fort the center of that trade. In 1678 he established a trading post at the western end of the lake, at the mouth of the Niagara River, at the point from which he started for his Ohio discovery in 1669. In 1679, with Tonte and Hennepin, he sailed over Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan and landed at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he established a fur trading post. He crossed Lake Michigan during the same year and established Fort Miami at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, in southwestern Michigan, on the present site of the city of St. Joseph, in honor of the Miami Indians, who lived on the western, southern and eastern shores of the lake at that time. In 1680 he established Crevecouer Fort, near the present site of the city of Peoria, Illinois. Some time prior to this he had loaded a vessel called the Griffin with a cargo of furs of immense value, with which to pay off his debts left behind in Canada. The time had long past when he should have heard from this venture, and in fear of her loss, which proved too true, he left Tonte in command at Crevecouer, sent Hennepin down the Illinois and thence up the Mississippi on a voyage of discovery, while he himself returned to Quebec by way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers, Lake Michigan and Fort Miami. He crossed Michigan to a river flowing into the Detroit, and thence overland to Lake Erie; commencing somewhere near the present site of Toledo, Ohio, he navigated the entire length of that lake to Niagara Falls, at the foot of which was one of his trading posts.

During the absence of LaSalle, Hennepin had navigated the Mississippi as far north as the Falls of St. Anthony, where he was captured by the Indians and afterward released. Tonte had been compelled to abandon Crevecouer on account of an Indian war, and had returned to his friends, the Miami Indians, in the Green Bay country.

On the return of LaSalle, he gathered the Green Bay contingent and went down the Illinois River to its mouth and gazed on the Father of Waters for the first time, and eight years after its discovery by Marquette and Joliet. He returned by the Illinois and Chicago Rivers and Lake Michigan to Fort Miami. From this point, late in December of 1681, he returned by the same route to the Mississippi River, and was borne on its mighty current until it separated into three channels. DeTonti explored the great middle channel. The whole company then assembled at a dry spot near the gulf and there prepared a cross and a column, affixing to the latter the Arms of France and this inscription: Louis, the great King of France and Navarre, April 9, 1682. He also buried there a leaden plate with a Latin inscription. The whole company then signed a *process verbal* in the following order:

LaMe'tarie (Notary),
De La Salle, P. Zenobe,
(Re'Collet Missionary Henri De Tonti,
Francois Bousiondet,
Jean Bourdon,
Sieur d'Autray,
Jacques Canclois, Pierre You,
Giles Mencret,
Jean Michael (Surgeon) Jean Mas,
Jean Suglignon,

Nicholas de LaSalle

"LaSalle formally proclaimed the whole valley of the Mississippi and the region of its tributaries a part of the French dominions and named the country Louisiana in compliment to the King. So was planted the germ of the Empire of the French in the region which flourished in the eighteenth century."

At this time, in 1682, when LaSalle had completed the line of forts and trading posts from Quebec by way of the great northern lakes, the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, all of the original English colonies had made settlements except the one at Savannah, Georgia, afterward founded by Oglethorpe. William Penn had just received and was commencing the settlement of his grant in Pennsylvania and Delaware, but in no case had an English settlement been made west of the source of the Atlantic coast streams.

LaSalle left Tonti in command of the west and returned by the same route he had come, visiting the Miami Indians in Green Bay. From Quebec he went to France, where he was received by the King with great honor. He outlined to the Court the scheme which was probably born when he first met Joliet, in 1669, at Niagara, and had grown in his fertile brain until now it comprehended not only the settlement of the whole country between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, but also the conquest of the rich mining country of northern Mexico. A patent was granted him and he was made the commandant of the whole country from the State of Illinois to Mexico and to the Rocky Mountains. In 1684, with 280 men in four ships and Benjean as navigator, he sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi, the deltas of which he had explored two years before.

By some miscalculation or treachery upon the part of Benjean, the vessel passed the mouth and finally anchored off Matagorda Bay, where their store ship was wrecked and their supplies were lost. The colony landed and built a fort and called it St. Louis. They endeavored to subsist by tilling the soil, and were subject to many Indian attacks. Their ranks became decimated by death through battle, disease and hardships until but forty remained. During their four years' stay at Matagorda Bay, they made some explorations mostly in search of the precious metals, but they had been disappointed in their quest in both old and new Mexico.

At this crucial period the indomitable nature of LaSalle asserted itself in a plan to divide the remnant of his party, leaving some at Fort St. Louis, while he and the remainder would make the long march across what is now the State of Texas, and reaching the Mississippi, ascend that stream, and by way of the Illinois reach his old friends, the Miamis, at Green Bay, and from thence probably by the old route to Quebec, where he might furnish another expedition. He took with him his two nephews and thirteen others. He had penetrated to a point on the Trinity River, when, missing one of his nephews, he turned back to look for him and was shot by one of his own followers, who had previously killed his nephew. Nearly all those left at Fort St. Louis were massacred by the Indians, and the remainder were captured by the Spaniards sent to drive them out.

Thus ended the life of one of the most remarkable explorers that the world has ever produced, but the great scheme of his mind to build up a great New France in America was to be carried forward by others.

At the close of the seventeenth century, LaSalle seems to have effected a combination of the Illinois tribes, the Miamis, Shawnees and other nations of the northwest, and with them erected a fort on the Illinois River, at Peoria, in the winter of 1682-3, behind which the confederated tribes were rallied. At this the Iroquois took offense, and in March, 1684, during the absence of LaSalle in France, they

again burst into fury against the Illinois and other tribes. They assaulted Fort St. Louis three times, but were repulsed. After a siege of six days they retreated and were pursued by the Miamis and their confederates. It was the first check the great fighting nation of Iroquois had ever suffered, and proved their last appearance in Illinois. What Indians in Ohio at that time? Probably none. According to King's Ohio, there were a number of French posts on the southern shore of Lake Erie as early as 1701, long before any claim was made by England to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, except the King James grant of 1606 and the Cabot discovery of 1497. On page 26 of Jefferson's "Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana," he says: "But the practice of nations on making discoveries in America has sanctioned a principle that where a nation takes possession of any extent of sea coast, that possession is understood as extending into the interior country to the sources of the rivers emptying into that coast, to all their branches and the country they cover," and it was in support of this principle that France entered into war with Great Britain in 1755. On page 46 of King's Ohio, he says that Cuyahoga, Sandusky, Detroit, Mackinac, Fort Miami on the St. Joseph, and the head of the Maumee were all in possesison of the French in 1687, and that "the first white population and the first European rule in Ohio must have been French," and further, on page 47, "This line of communication had become so well established that, in 1718, Governor Spotwood, in a despatch to the Board of Treaty, could state the itinerary or distances between Montreal and the Mississippi by the route of the Mie and Accabacke, as he styled the Maumee and the Wabash. There was a mission established among the Senecas, south of Lake Erie, by Father Dablon as early as 1654, corroborated in King's Ohio, on page 35. There seems to be absolutely no reasonable English title to any lands northwest of the Ohio River during the seventeenth century, and it seems equally certain that no Indian tribes lived permanently in the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, except the Senecas, during the years between 1660 and 1700, and it was during this period that the French acquired title to all lands in Ohio to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Lake Erie, and during this same period that LaSalle discovered the Ohio, which discovery gave French title to the lands of Ohio up to the headwaters of streams emptying into the Ohio. The first English settlement, northwest of the Ohio River, was not made by Virginians, as is usually supposed, but by settlers from Maryland and the Carolinas, who came across the mountains to Tennessee to trade with the Indians, and in 1703 established a colony at the mouth of the Wabash. It was discovered at this time that some of the Miamis at the St. Joseph had been visiting Albany, and were disposed to remove further from the French by going down the Wabash. This inclination upon the part of the Miamis was resisted by the French, and produced a coolness between the Miamis and the French. Vincennes was sent to St. Joseph in 1704 to restrain them, but did not succeed. During this year, Cadillac, of Detroit, attacked and destroyed the Miami fort at St. Joseph which had been erected by LaSalle in 1679, and from this time on the French lost control of the Miamis, and the Miamis moved toward the Wabash and traded with the English at the settlement established at the mouth of that river, called Albany. In 1721, Vandreme, the French Governor, discovered through a despatch to the minister that the English had succeeded in drawing the Miamis away from St. Joseph. He reported that Vincennes, whom he had sent again to regain control over them, had died at their village on the Wabash, and that they now refused to return.

In October, 1725, the Carolina and Maryland English had progressed from

Shawneetown, at the mouth of the Wabash, so far as the present site of Ft. Wayne, where the Wabash is formed by the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Marys. Benharnois, the French Governor, in October, 1731, made a compact with the Shawnees, on the lower Wabash, to kill the horses and carry off the goods of the English. He writes at that time, "If these succeed the English will think no more of forming establishments in these parts." The supposition is that the Shawnees kept their word, since the Shawneetown and Ft. Wayne English settlements were never after chronicled, and this left no white settlement, other than French, west of the Alleghenies in the year 1725. In 1744, the Miamis of the Wabash, Maumee and Detroit Rivers were joined by the Hurons and Wyandottes in an attack on the French settlements at Sandusky, whom they robbed. At this time, both French and English navigated Lake Erie and traded with the Indians.

CHAPTER V.

THE ENGLISH TITLE

AFTER four years of war between England and France, concluded by the Treaty of Peace at Aix-La-Chappell, in 1848, the title to the lands between the Alleghenies and Rockies which formed one of the causes for that four years' war and which had been a subject of altercation between the two powers for a quarter of a century, was determined only by the vague agreement that it should be left the same as it was before the war. In this uncertain condition, each party hurried to occupy as much territory as possible. The English, French and Spanish each claimed America by the right of discovery which was not, according to Jefferson and other eminent authority, necessarily a lawful claim unless such discovery had been followed by settlement and occupancy. Under this latter rule, England held a good title to all lands on the Atlantic coast within the present limits of the United States, except Florida, as far west as the source of streams which flow into the Atlantic ocean. The title by right of discovery by Cabot and son in 1497, of the Atlantic coast in present British America first rested with the English but by rediscovery, in 1534 by Cartier and the settlement thereof, to the French and embraced all the territory as far west as the head waters of streams that flow into the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

England claimed title to lands west of the Alleghenies through the King James I Charter from "sea to sea" and also through the treaty with the six nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744. The King James title, it is admitted generally, was not good west of the Alleghenies and the Lancaster treaty, which we have already mentioned in Chapter 2 of this work, the reader will recollect seems to have accomplished the purpose only of healing a breach between Virginia, Maryland and the six nations with Pennsylvania as mediator. The glowing accounts of this new land covered with rich verdure and migthy timbers, abounding in wild and fur-bearing animals, theretofore unknown; a land of boundless fertility and vast mineral resources, covering a region of wonderful valleys between the two great mountain ranges, determined King George III and his advisers, to obtain the possession of it by conquest, the most indisputable character of title. This resolution and subsequent accomplishment created more far-reaching results than any other act in the world's history. It was to eventuate, within thirty years thereafter, in the establishment of a new nation, founded on the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law; a nation greater than Babylon in its splendor, Rome in her conquering power or Carthage in her munificent riches.

Soon after the treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle, an association of London merchants and Virginia land speculators, known as "The Ohio Land Company," obtained from the crown a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the east bank of the Ohio river with the exclusive privilege of the Indian traffic and this organization was for the more specific purpose of checking the claim of the French to these

SIR WILLIAM PITT

For Whom Pittsburg Was Named

"The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny, but content myself with hoping that I may be one of those whose follies cease with their youth and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience."

—Reply to Sir Robert Walpole.

lands. A Delaware chief said to Gist, the agent of the Company, "The French claim all the land on one side of the river and the English claim all the land on the other side of the river; where is the Indian's land?" This significant question was answered by Gist: "Indians and white men are subjects of the English King, and all have an equal privilege in taking up and possessing the land." Gist might have answered to more account if he had replied: "Your people claim all of North America and there are but 250,000 of you. If your claim is just, it would give each Indian family several hundred square miles of land for which they would have no use and no facility, and no desire to cultivate, and all this when the other people of the world are in need of bread and have the power and desire to use the land to create the bread."

When the French learned of the formation of The Ohio Land Company, they took immediate action to checkmate its influence. In 1749, the Marquis de La-Galliomirre, Governor of Canada, sent Celeron de Bienville to claim the land embraced in the English land grant in the name of the French King and thus, within one year after the treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle, both of the parties to the same were preparing for another war. Celeron planted plates at the mouth of the Kanawha, Muskingum, the Scioto and the last one at the mouth of the Miami. These plates were leaden and each inscribed as follows: "In the year 1749, the reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, Commandant of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallıomirre, Commander-in-Chief of New France to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages in these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and of the To-Ra-Da-Koin, this 29th of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise beautiful river, as a monument of renewal of possession, which we have taken of said river and all its tributaries and of all the land on both sides, as far as the source of said rivers—inasmuch as the preceding kings of France have enjoyed and maintained it by their arms and treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chappelle."

Celeron ascended the Miami river and reached the old Indian town of Pickawillany, two miles north of Piqua, where "Old Briton" and other English traders had established themselves and had under their protection some Tewigtwee Indians, a branch of the Miamis, the main body of the latter being located on the northern Miami-Maumie and on the Wabash near Ft. Wayne.

This trading post was one of the two settlements ever made by the English west of the Alleghenies. The other was at the mouth of the Wabash, at the present site of Shawneetown, in Illinois, which, through the instigation of the French, was annihilated by the Shawnees from Vincennes. The English followed DeBienville to Piqua the very next year of 1750 in the person of Christopher Gist, an agent of The Ohio Land Company, if several histories of that fact are to be relied upon but since the charter of that company issued by the crown was given to lands *east* of the Ohio in the Kenawha river country, it is altogether likely that Gist, the companion and friend of Washington, was in this section of the Miami Valley at that time on the business of looking up lands for private individuals. It is well at this juncture to note the distinction between "The Ohio Land Company" chartered by the Crown and "The Ohio Company" chartered by the government of the United States many years afterward. Gist did not arrive at Piqua until early in 1751 and was kindly received by the Great Sachem of the Miami confederacy, rivals of the six nations, with whom they were at peace. Agents of Pennsylvania and Virginia were there, intending to make a treaty of friendship and alliance and there were also English white traders including

"Old Briton." A preconcerted effort seems to have been made to secure a large attendance at this gathering. In fact it was the first council held by the English with Indians west of the Alleghenies. Piqua was then a town of 400 families, the largest in the Ohio region (population now, 1916, 16,000). On February 21, 1751, the treaty was concluded and just as it was signed some Ottawas came with presents, again illustrating how carefully each move was being watched and counterplotted. These presents were from the Governor of Canada. The Ottawas were admitted into the council and expressed a desire for a renewal of friendship with the French. A sachem arose, and setting up the colors of the English and the French, denounced the latter as enemies of the Miamis. Having delivered his speech, he strode out of the council, when an Ottawa chief, the envoy of the French wept and howled, pretending great sorrow for the Miamis. After one or two more speeches by braves in favor of the English, the great war chief of the Miamis, in the presence of the Ottawa embassadors spoke as if to the French, saying, "Fathers, you have desired that we should go home to you; but I tell you it is not our home for we have made a path to the sun-rising and have been taken by the hand by our brother, the English, the six nations, the Delawares, the Shawnees and the Wyandottes, and we assure you, in that road we shall go. And as you threaten us with war in the spring, we tell you, if you are angry, we are ready to receive you and resolve to die here before we will go to you. That you may know this is our mind, we send you this string of black wampum. Brothers, the Ottawas, you hear what I say. Tell that to your fathers, the French, for that is our mind and we speak it from our hearts." The colors of the French were taken down and their embassadors were dismissed. On March 1, 1751, Gist took his leave bearing the above message to the English beyond the Alleghenies. "Our friendship shall stand like the loftiest mountains," said Gist, but the treaty was to cost the destruction of the Miamis at Piqua. In June, 1752, the French and Indians from Sandusky struck the Miamis a strenuous blow. Piqua was destroyed and the great Chief of the Miami confederacy was taken captive, sacrificed and eaten by the savage allies of the French and thus what is known in history as the seven years' war between England and France was begun on the soil of Miami county and continued for four years in America before the formal declaration of war by England in May, 1756, and concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Let us trace its events hastily for the chronological sequence.

One year after this first battle of the French and English War, fought at Piqua, in Miami County, a young surveyor, 19 years of age, named George Washington, made his first appearance on the public stage of action. He was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to try the effect of a final remonstrance with the French. The paper carried by Washington set forth the nature and extent of the English claim to the valley of the Ohio.

On the last day of October, 1750, Washington set out on his long journey from the seat of government for Virginia to a point on Lake Erie then called Presque Isle, the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania. He seems to have followed the course of the Potomac River, past the site of the present capital of the nation, Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md. He was accompanied by four comrades and an interpreter and guide, and was conducted by some Indian guides through a pass in the Alleghenies to Great Meadows, past Ft. Necessity and the field of Braddock's defeat, about which he was to know so much within the next few years; and from thence to the mouth of the Allegheny and Monongahela, the present site of Pittsburgh. His course from here lay almost due north, along the general course of the Allegheny. His first

CHEVALIER DE LASALLE
Discoverer of the Ohio River

stop was at Logtown, and on the first of December he reached the French port of Venango, now Franklin, Pennsylvania, and thence fifty miles due north through the forest to Ft. LeBoeuf, on French Creek, and fourteen miles from Lake Erie and Presque Isle, his original destination.

St. Pierre, the French commander, came down to inspect this fort, and met Washington, and here the conference was held. Washington was received with great courtesy, but the French General said he was acting under military instructions, and would not discuss the rights of nations. He had been commanded by the Governor of Canada to eject every Englishman from the Ohio valley, and he meant to carry out his orders to the letter. There could be no mistake about the situation. There could be no reason for further conference. Washington and his party returned to Virginia after one of the most remarkable journeys through an almost unknown wilderness fraught with severe hardships in the history of that pioneer period, and was compelled to report to Governor Dinwiddie that if he wanted a title to the Ohio valley he must make conquest of it.

In March, 1754, Trent established an English fort at Pittsburgh. Within a month afterward the French captured it and named it Ft. DuQuesne. In a month afterward, Washington set out for Willis Creek, now Cumberland, Maryland, and from thence by his old route until his arrival south of Pittsburgh, where he erected Ft. Necessity and awaited reinforcements. He was attacked by the French General DeVilliers and his allies, to whom he surrendered on July 4th, 1754.

On the 8th day of July, 1755, Braddock was defeated and killed in an attempt to capture Ft. DuQuesne. It was Washington who succeeded in conducting the demoralized army from the disastrous field, and it was these experiences that were ripening this great man for his future responsibilities. While the valley of the Ohio still remained, for the time being, in the undisputed possession of the French.

In September, 1755, the English obtained a complete but costly victory over the French on the southern shore of Lake George, near the site of Ft. William Henry. In the beginning of 1756, Washington, at the head of the Virginia Provincials, repelled the French and Indians in the valley of the Shenandoah, and thus, after two years of war, in which several severe battles had been fought, commencing with the first one at Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, England made an open declaration of war on May 17, 1756, which was followed by a similar declaration on the part of France. It is not our purpose to follow the history of the next seven years until the Treaty of Peace at Paris, which surrendered all the French possessions in North America eastward of the Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence through Lake Maurepas and Pontchertraine to the Gulf of Mexico, to Great Britain. At the same time, Spain, with whom England had been at war, ceded east and west Florida to the English crown. At the same time France ceded to Spain all that vast territory west of the Mississippi known as the province of Louisiana. The title of the French in North America was utterly obliterated, and the title to all lands east of the Mississippi firmly established in the English crown.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ORDER that Henry VIII might make unto himself eight wives, he was compelled to break with Pope Clement VII and persuade parliament to declare him the head of the National Church. During the reign of Mary, his daughter by his first wife, 300 Protestants were burned. Another daughter by Anne Boleyn succeeded Mary, known as the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, who, to make her own birth legitimate, should have sympathized with the Protestants, but she filled the prisons of London with Protestant believers, and the public executioners were busy with rope and torch until her death in 1603. It was at this time that religious intolerance had reached its greatest height. At this period the Puritans had organized two churches in Nodingham County, in North England, on the river Trent. Their position became so intolerable that they stole out of England and organized at Leyden, in Holland, from which place they moved to Massachusetts, landing at Cape Cod, in the Mayflower, on November 11, 1620, where they formed a Christian Democracy as an escape from the severe discipline of fire and blood which they had undergone. From the wombs of these eighteen Pilgrim women of the Mayflower sprang a race of strong men and women, who numbered one-third of the population of the United States 200 years afterward, and who had especialy settled in New York and Ohio.

King-ridden Germany copied in a great degree the customs of the grand monarch of France, whose nobles danced and drank in their palaces, while an endless line of misery poured over the kingdom with eyes fixed on a far-off new western world.

When the titled loafer at the court of royalty needed more money to pay his gambling debts or gratify his licentious desires, he doubled his income by raising his rents on the lands to which he had title, but from which he was ever absent, and when the tenant could not pay he was evicted, and thus 30,000 Irishmen fled to America in one year.

The thumb screw of the Inquisition created an exodus of Catholics from the Old World, and Lord Baltimore built a free State on the shores of the Chesapeake founded on religious liberty.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantes furnished another stream of 200,000 French Huguenots to swell in the battle hymn of a coming republic of freemen.

The English, Dutch, German and French colonists had fled from religious persecution in their native land and came to America for conscience sake. While faithful subjects of the English crown, they had an inherent desire for self-government within the limit of the laws and constitution of Great Britain, and had on several occasions endeavored to unite the colonies in a legislature for mutual benefit. Benjamin Franklin presided over the convention at Albany, New York, in 1748, which submitted a code for the colonies for adoption, but which was rejected by the parliament.

In 1749, Sir Robert Walpole reported a bill to overrule charters and to make all

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES

Supposed to be the only picture of him extant. He purchased 2,000,000 acres of the rich and beautiful region between the Great and Little Miami, including the site of Cincinnati and all that portion of Miami County east of the Miami river. He was a congressman from New Jersey.

orders by the King, or under his authority, the highest law in America. The people of the colonies, especially Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, protested against the bill as repugnant to the Constitution and laws of Great Britain; by their birthright, by the perils of their ancestors, by the sanctity of royal faith, by their affetcionate duty and zeal, by their devotion of their lives and fortunes to their King and country, by their patents, charters and the tribute already levied upon them by the monopoly of their commerce, but these and all subsequent protests against unjust laws were unavailing. In the meantime, the printing press and free schools were preparing the minds of the people for independence. James and Benjamin Franklin had established the New England Courant, in Boston, in 1721. Nine colleges had been established in the colonies prior to the revolution, Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Kings (now called Columbia), Brown, Owens (afterwards called Rutgers), Dartmouth, and Hampton and Sydney. In 1764, the first medical college was founded in Philadelphia. Except on the Atlantic coast, where small sloops plied the Atlantic, intercourse between the colonies was largely cut off for the want of roads. They were mostly an agricultural people. In Virginia the planters devoted themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of tobacco. In the Carolinas and Georgia, the rice crop was most important, after that, indigo, cotton and some silk.

When the Creator of the Universe formed the hills and mountains of our favored land, providing for the falling rain and melting snow, parting company on peak and summit, descending the slope in their onward course to the mighty ocean, the great lakes or the turbulent gulf, carrying with constant force, year by year, the alluvial riches and mineral fertility of the ages with which to build up our famed and productive plains, he made none of them greater for patriotism, prosperity and happiness than the valleys in this great union of States, and especially the Miami Valley in Miami County, Ohio. Very much of the progress in the Old World, prior to the landing of the Mayflower, for the betterment of mankind in governmental capacity, the best independence of thought, the highest spirit of freedom, the greatest religious tolerance, the maximum hatred for the so-called sacred rights of kings, the latest instinct to be freemen under a free government seems to have been most securely born in the heart and brain of our Puritan ancestors. All Europe seems to have been sifted through which to secure men and women of that particular fiber necessary to lay the foundations of this government on the shores of this continent in the wilderness of America, that could truly be called the model free government of the world. "God sifted the wheat of three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting, and then sifted the wheat as the living seed of a nation." The history of Indian wars and privation, simple and hardy habits, deeds of daring in the chase and in defense of pioneer homes hewn from the primeval forests incident to the growth of the 13 original colonies, was well calculated to produce 3,000,000 of people, deeply imbued with the holy fire of liberty.

The pen of Thomas Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, but traced words and sentences on parchments that had already lived in the hearts of men and burned on the altars of liberty from the beginning of time.

Ridpath's History of the United States says on page 284: "These people, whose ancestors had been driven into exile by the exactions of European governments and the bigotry of ecclesiastical power, had become the rightful proprietors of the New World. They had fairly won it from savage man and savage nature. They had subdued it and built States within it. They owned it by the claims of actual possession; by toil and by trial; by the ordeal

of suffering; by peril, privation and hardship; by the baptism of sorrow and the shedding of blood. No wonder that patriotism was the child of such travail and discipline! No wonder that the men who from mountain and sky and river, from orchard and valley and forest, from the memories of the past, the aspirations of the present and the hopes of the future, had drunk in the spirit of liberty until their souls were pervaded with her sublime essence were now ready where the iron heel of oppression was set upon their cherished rights, to draw the vindictive sword ever against the venerable monarchy of England."

Armed in the holy cause of liberty, these men, with the training only imparted by the Indian wars and the seven years' war between England and France, fought from Concord to Saratoga against the greatest military power at that time on the globe, and this last battle actually decided the independence of the thirteen colonies, although it was not until Yorktown that the flag of George Washington and Bettie Ross waved in triumph over the legions of Cornwallis, and the mistress of the sea had created her greatest rival for the commercial supremacy of the world.

On November 3, 1783, the final treaty of peace was signed at Paris, France, between England and the United States. A full and complete recognition of the independence of the United States was agreed to and a surrender of all the territory east of the Mississippi, south of the great lakes, except Florida, was also made, and thus the basis was laid for a future Ohio and Miami County.

Our Ship of State was launched upon a sea covered by the powerful craft of great and mighty nations. Its course was directed by the eye of the aggregated soul of a people who had announced the thrilling doctrine that all men are created free and equal before the law. A new era in the government of mankind had dawned. The glorious sun of freedom began its illumination of the hemispheres; the cruel and heartless barriers of aristocracy, of king's craft and priest craft, and the infamous spirit of caste had received the first heavy blow of its final doom; the people became the sovereigns and source of political power; the down-trodden of the world looked longingly toward our shores; the woodman's axe resounded through the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies. Every harbor along our extended coast rapidly gathered its winged ships for a flight to the most distant parts of the earth. Under the benign influence of peace, American commerce rapidly developed; the mightier power to be, had begun a meteoric career that was to surpass the wealth, intelligence and splendor of any other time.

OHIO'S JEWELS

CHAPTER VII.

OHIO

THESE pages have already shown how the Ohio River was discovered by LaSalle in 1689 who explored the country north of it; how Celeron had planted the leaden plates at the mouth of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Great Miami Rivers; how the first English settlement west of the Alleghenies was established at Piqua, Miami County, in 1749, and its subsequent destruction.

The first fort built by the national government in Ohio was on the right bank of the Muskingum, at its confluence with the Ohio River, in the year 1785, and named Fort Harmar in honor of Josiah Harmar, the commander. Three years afterward, in 1788, Gen. Rufus Putnam brought from Massachusetts a colony of settlers, who erected a stockade fort and named it Marietta, also located at the mouth of the Muskingum, and two years afterward, the United States troops, who had built Fort Harmar, abandoned it and constructed Fort Washington near the mouth of the Great Miami River, on the site of Cincinnati, and this fort was also abandoned in 1795, after the treaty of Greenville.

In 1788, contemporaneous with the Massachusetts colony at Marietta, a colony was located on the Symmes purchase at the mouth of the Little Miami River, called Columbus. The Symmes purchase embraced 2,000,000 acres of land between the Big and Little Miami Rivers. All of the east half of Miami County was in the Symmes purchase, but none west of the river. Gen. William H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, married a daughter of John Cleve Symmes, who purchased this immense tract of fertile land. The town of Cleves, in Hamilton County, was named for Symmes.

The defeat of General Harmar in 1790, and of General St. Clair in 1791, in their respective campaigns against the Miami and other tribes of Indians in northwest Ohio, increased their confidence in their prowess to repel the steady westward movements of the white man, and thus developed a check to the settlement of the State that demanded prompt and effective measures to control and dissipate. It was during this year of 1794, during the second term of Washington, that the whiskey rebellion in western Pennsylvania was suppressed; Washington was embarrassed by dissensions in his cabinet. Hamilton's financial policies were attacked with severity by Jefferson, and Jefferson's conduct of foreign affairs was bitterly criticized by the vitriolic pen of Hamilton. Washington's influence, towering above all others, was barely able to prevent his cabinet from dissolution. Both of these great leaders had ardently advocated the reelection of Washington to the Presidency. After that event, however, Jefferson resigned his office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs in January, 1794, and retired to private life at Monticello. A year later, Hamilton also resigned. The redeeming feature of this period was the work of Mad Anthony Wayne in the Indian country of northwestern Ohio.

The author of this history is indebted to Washington Sterrett, his grandfather, a captain in Wayne's army, for a history of Wayne's march from Ft. Washington

(Cincinnati) to the Maumee with a force of 3,000 men, mostly recruited in Kentucky. In the late summer of 1793, he reached Greenville, where St. Clair had been defeated two years before, where he built a stockade and named it Ft. Recovery, and then pressed on to the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, where he built Ft. Defiance, on the present site of the city of Defiance, the county seat of Defiance County. He descended the Maumee to the Rapids, near the battlefield of Harmar's defeat. On August 20, 1794, General Wayne advanced in the Indian wilderness with his whole army, according to a plan of march prepared by his young aide-de-camp, William Henry Harrison.

He had proceeded about five miles from the present site of Maumee, when a deadly fire from a concealed foe drove through the ranks of his army. In this volley of bullets, one crashed through the leg of grandfather Sterrett, but he managed to fall back with the army. The woods here were intensely thick and a tornado had prostrated many trees, making it quite difficult for mounted men to maneuver, while it formed an excellent cover for Little Turtle, the chief of the Miamis and the leader of the 2,000 Indians opposed to Wayne, who fell on them with a fearful onslaught that would brook no resistance. The Indians and Canadians fled to Ft. Miami below like a herd of frightened deer for cover. In one hour the victory was complete.

On the pathway of flight pursued by the Indians and Canadians, from the battle of Fallen Timbers to the British Fort Miami, were found forty dead, and by the side of each dead body a musket and bayonet from British armories. Wayne's loss in killed and wounded was 133. The author has stood beside the Turkey Rock, on this battlefield, of which the following account has been furnished him: "On the battleground at the foot of the Maumee Rapids is a limestone rock on which are numerous carvings of birds' feet. It is a stone upon which Me-sa-sa, or Turkey Foot, a renowned chief, leaped when he saw his line of dusky warriors giving way, and by voice and gesture endeavored to make them stand firm. He fell pierced by a musket ball and died by the side of the rock. Members of his tribe carved turkey feet upon the stone in commemoration of him, and for many years men, women and children passing there would linger at the stone, place dried beef, parched corn and peas, or some cheap trinket upon it, and calling upon the name of Me-sa-sa, weep piteously. The carvings perpetuate the English name of the chief."

The victory of Mad Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers over the hostile Indians brought about the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, and it was at this time that the last claim to lands embraced in Miami County was relinquished by the Shawnee Indians, who then only claimed west of the Miami River, having ceded their claim to lands east of the river by the treaty of January 31, 1786, as shown in the General Statutes, page 26, Vol. VII.

As Washington issued his farewell address in the year 1796, a tide of emigration had set in from the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky which rapidly populated the southern portion of the State.

In 1799, the first territorial legislature met in Chillicothe, and Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State on April 30, 1802. From 1800 to 1810 the seat of government was at Chillicothe, from 1810 to 1812 at Zanesville, from 1812 to 1816 at Chillicothe. In 1816, Columbus was made the permanent seat of State government.

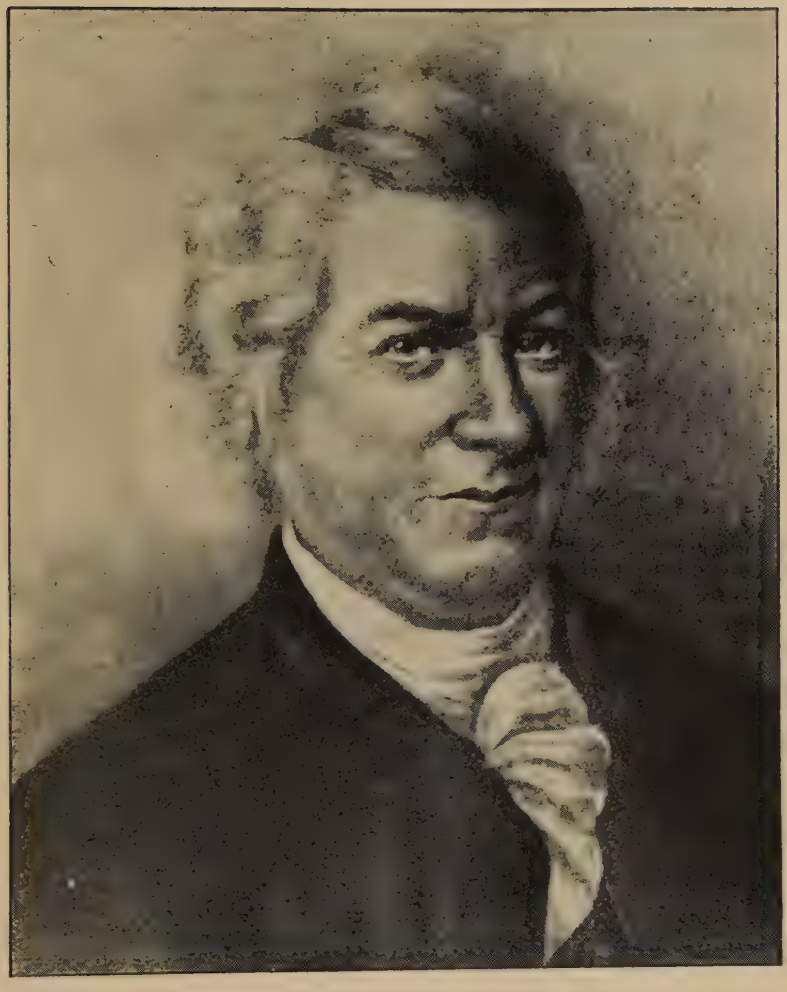
The following counties were represented in the first territorial legislature:

Adams County: Joseph Darlington, Israel Donaldson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County: James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County: Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County: Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

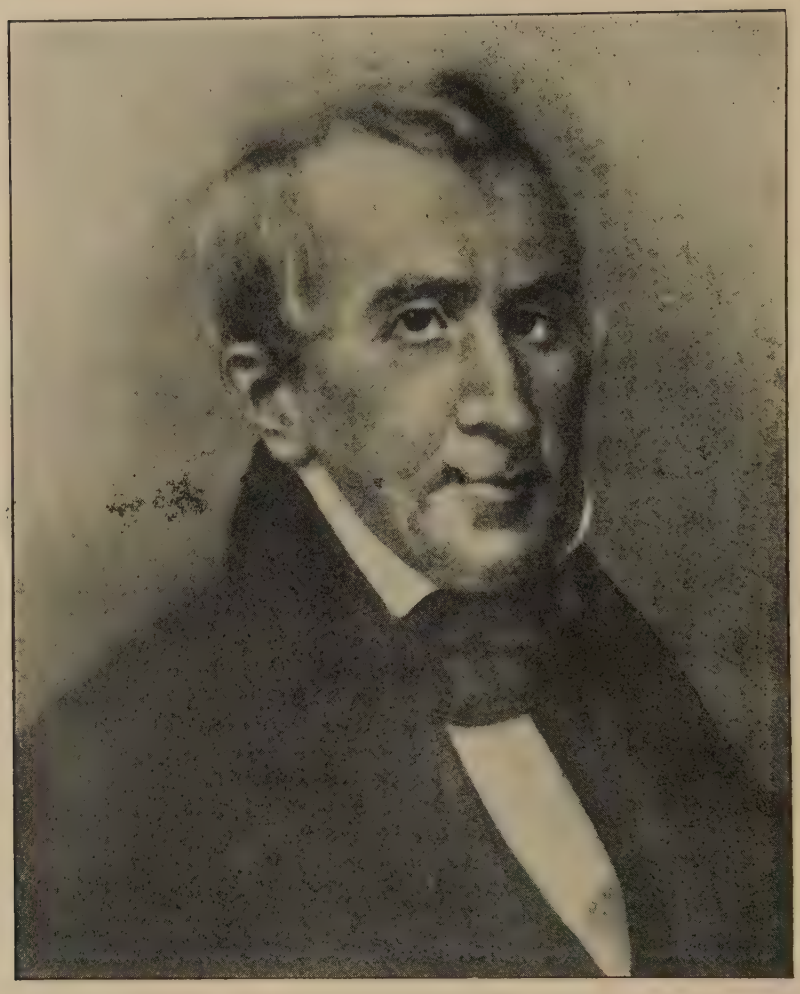


ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

Territorial Governor

1788-1802

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was born in Scotland, in 1734, and after receiving a classical education in one of the most celebrated universities of his native country, studied medicine; but having a taste for military pursuits, he sought and obtained a subaltern's appointment, and was with Wolfe in the storming of Quebec. After the peace of 1763, he was assigned the command of Fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, and received there a grant of 1,000 acres. Prior to the Revolutionary War, he held several civil offices. His military skill and experience, intelligence and integrity, were such, that when the Revolutionary War commenced, he was appointed Colonel of Continentals. In August, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and bore an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards he became Major-General, and when he abandoned Ticonderoga on the approach of Burgoyne's army, charges of cowardice, incapacity and treachery were brought against him. He was tried by court-martial, and the fact was disclosed that the works were incomplete, and incapable of being defended against the whole British army; he was acquitted, with the highest honor, of the charges against him. After the passage of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, he was made Governor, and continued in the office until within a few weeks of the termination of the Territorial form of government, in the winter of 1802-3, when he was removed by President Jefferson. On the 31st of August, 1818, after a long and useful life, Governor St. Clair died near Greensburg, aged eighty-four years.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Acting Territorial Governor

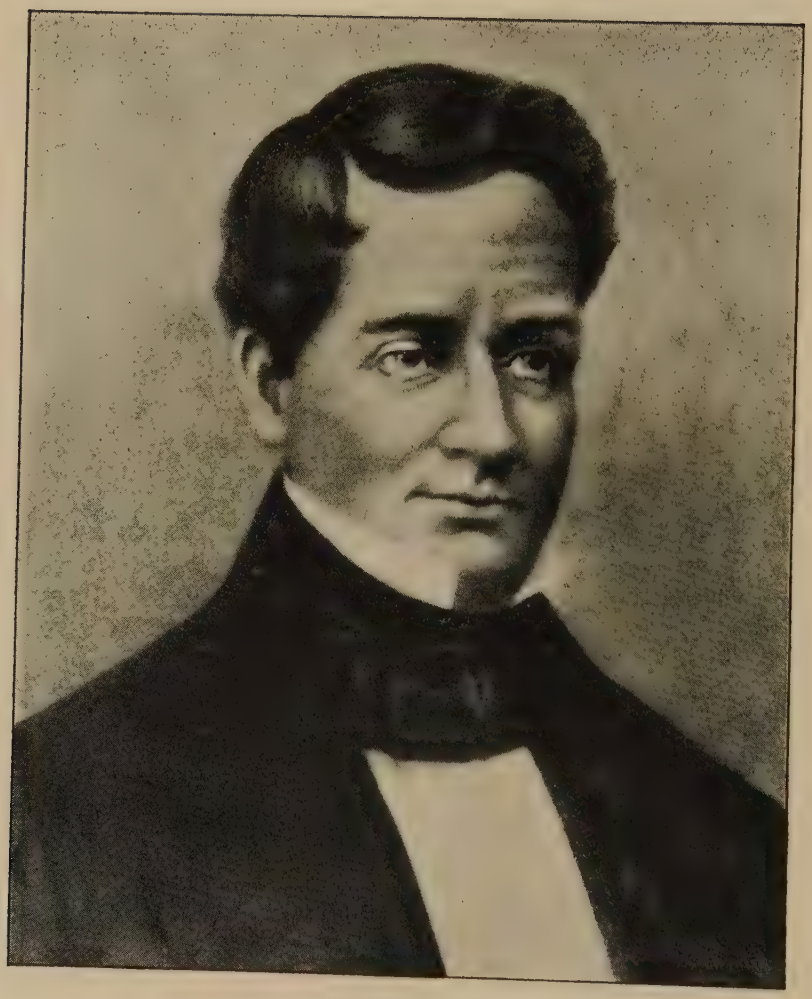
1798

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born at Berkeley, on James River, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., in 1773. He was the youngest of three sons of Benjamin Harrison, who represented Virginia in Congress. William Henry Harrison entered Hampton Sydney College, which he left at seventeen years of age. He then began the study of medicine, but the death of his father checked his professional aspirations; he then resolved to enter the service of the Government in a campaign against the Indians of the West. His guardian, the celebrated Robert Morris, opposed his wishes, but in vain; General Washington yielded to the importunities of the youth, and presnted him with an ensign's commission. With characteristic ardor he departed for Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, where, however, he arrived too late to participate in the unforunate campaign of St. Clair. After the treaty of 1795, he was given command of Fort Washington. He resigned the commission in a short time, and began his civil career at the age of twenty-four. He was appointed by President Adams, Secretary to Governor St. Clair. He was Lieutenant-Governor ex-officio, and Acting Governor during the frequent and prolonged absence of General St. Clair. In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Adams Governor of Indiana Territory. Among his duties was that of Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In this capacity he concluded fifteen treaties, and purchased their title to upwards of seventy million acres of land. On the 6th of November, 1811 the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Victory declared in favor of discipline, at the expense, however, of some of the most gallant spirits of the age. At the surrender of Hull he was appointed Major-General in the army of the United States. To do justice to this part of the biography requires a volume by itself. In 1840, General Harrison was called by the people of the United States to preside over the country as its Chief Magistrate His death, which caused a deep sensation throughout the country, occurred April 4, 1841, just a month after his inauguration. He was the first President of the United States that died in office.

EDWARD TIFFIN

First Constitutional Governor

EDWARD TIFFIN, the first Constitutional Governor of Ohio, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. He received a good English education and began the study of medicine, which he continued on his emigration—at eighteen years of age—to Berkeley County, Va. In 1789 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he married Mary, sister of Thomas Worthington, of Charleston, W. Va. In 1796 he manumitted his slaves, and, accompanied by his brother-in-law, and Robert Lucas, removed to Chillicothe. In 1802, he was chosen President of the first Constitutional Convention; afterwards candidate for Governor, to which office he was re-elected in January, 1803, without opposition. Two years later he was re-elected, and the office was tendered him the third time, but he declined. The most notable incident of his administration was the suppression of the Burr-Blennerhassett expedition. At the close of his second term as Governor, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1809, the death of his much beloved wife was a serious blow to Senator Tiffin; he resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to private life. The new State of Ohio was fortunate in having for its first Chief Executive a man of such extraordinary and versatile talents. The formative condition of affairs gave opportunity to display his genius, and his able administration was of inestimable value in developing and advancing the interests of the young commonwealth. He died August 9, 1829.



THOMAS KIRKER

Acting

1807-1808

THOMAS KIRKER, of Irish ancestry, was among the early settlers in Adams County. He was popular with his associates, but of limited talents. He was one of that coterie of Democrats that brought about the political overthrow of Governor St. Clair in the Territory. He was commissioned by St. Clair a Justice of the Peace, at the organization of Adams County, through influence of his friend, Nathaniel Massie, and as such became a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention. He served many years in the Legislature, both in Senate and House. In 1807, Return J. Meigs, of Washington County, was elected Governor, but his election being contested, the General Assembly decided that he was not eligible, because he had not been a resident of the State the required time by the Constitution. At the time Thomas Kirker was Speaker of the Senate, and thereupon became Acting Governor. Governor Kirker, while not a brilliant man, played a strong part in the early history of the State. His fidelity to friends and duty seems to have been his chief characteristic.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

1808-1810

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON was born in 1765. He was the adopted son of Samuel Huntington, an eminent lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Yale College, in 1785; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and began the practice of law in his native State, Connecticut. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801, and in this State passed the remainder of his days. Prior to his nomination for Governor, he held the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and State Senator. In 1808, he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio. His administration was stormy, its chief distinction being, "The Sweeping Resolution," which was an attempt to subordinate the Judiciary to the Legislature, and which happily ended in failure. Notwithstanding the radical and undemocratic ideas that Governor Huntington, at times, exercised, he was considered an able man and lawyer. While in college he was always a leader, and in civil life he continued to be one; although his life was not as brilliant and glittering as some, it was at least even and honest. He died at Painesville, Ohio, in 1817, aged fifty-two years.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

1810-1814

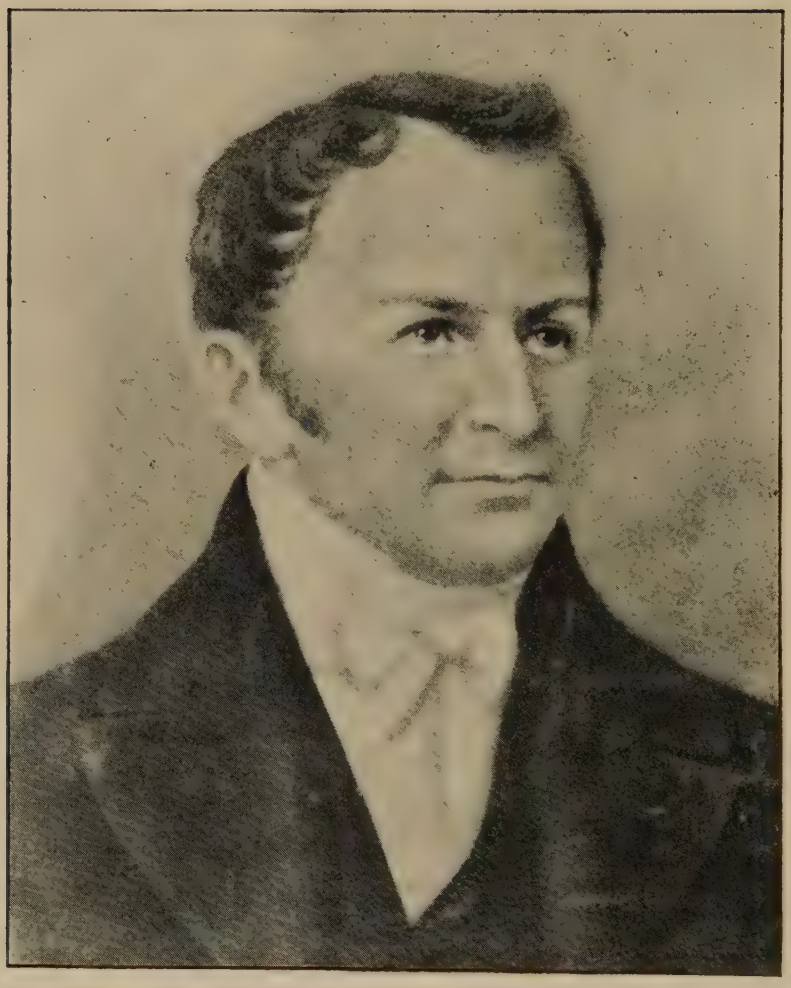
RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1765; graduated at Yale, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native town. He was among the first settlers of Marietta. In the winter of 1802-3, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The next year he resigned this office, having received from Jefferson the appointment of Commandant of the United States troops and militia in the Upper District of Louisiana, and shortly after was appointed one of the judges of the Territory of Louisiana. In April, 1807, he was commissioned a judge of Michigan Territory; resigned the commission in October, to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio; was elected, in a spirited canvass, over his competitor, General Massie; but not having the constitutional qualifications of the four years residence in the State, prior to the election, his election was contested, and decided against him. In the session of 1808-9, he was appointed Senator in Congress, which office he afterwards resigned, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1810. In March, 1814, having been appointed Postmaster General of the United States, he resigned that office, and continued his new vocation until 1823. He died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.

OTHNIEL LOOKER

Acting

1814

OTHNIEL LOOKER was born in the State of New York, of humble parentage, in 1757. He enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War; serving through the war. In 1784, having received a grant of land in the wilderness of the Northwest, he crossed the Alleghenies, and locating his grant, built his cabin, and commenced his life labor as a hard working farmer. He devoted himself strictly to the business of a farmer, and on the organization of the State was elected a member of the Legislature. Here he availed himself of the advantages such a school afforded, and so rose in public esteem as to be sent to the Senate. He became Speaker of that body, and when Governor Meigs resigned the Governorship in 1814, he became the fourth Governor of Ohio. He served but eight months, returning to his farm, respected by all as a man of clear mind, much intelligence and peaceful disposition. Strange to say, no records are available to make a more satisfactory sketch. He died unmarried.



THOMAS WORTHINGTON

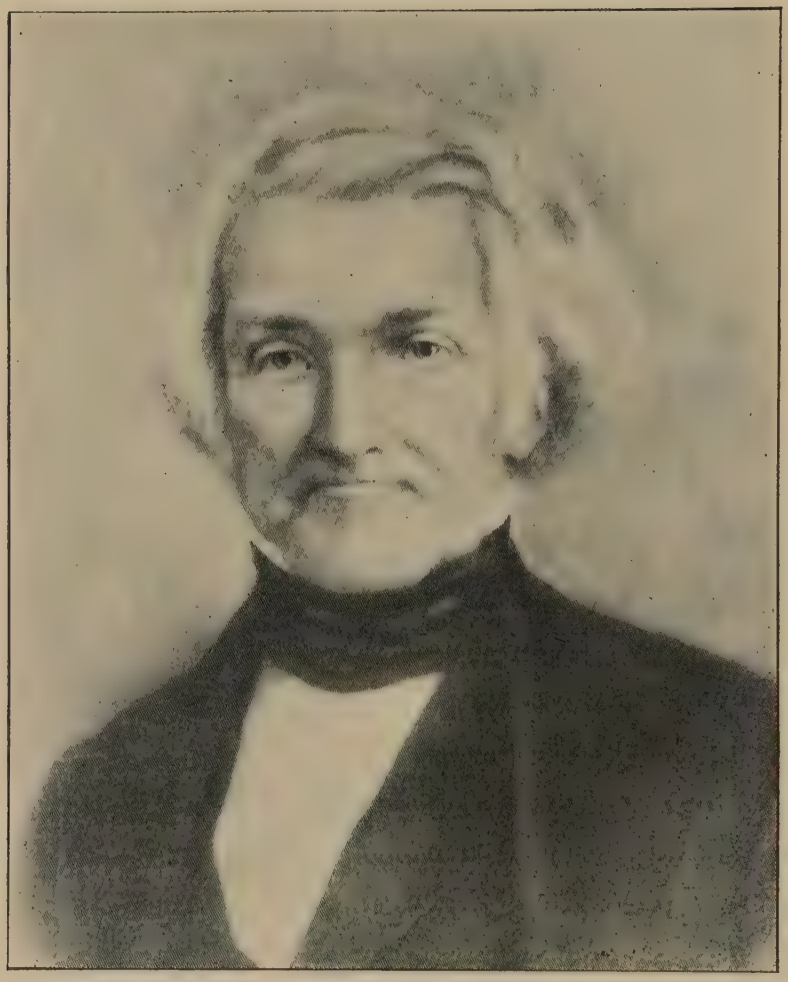
1814-1818

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769, and settled in Ross County in 1798. He brought from Virginia a large number of slaves, whom he emancipated, and some of their descendants yet remain in Chillicothe. A man of ardent temperament, of energy of mind, and correct habits of life, he soon became distinguished both in business and in political stations. He was a member of the Convention of 1803, to form a State Constitution, in which he was both able and active. Soon after that he became a Senator in Congress from the new State, and was a participant in the most important measures of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. At the close of his career in Congress, he was elected Governor of the State, in which capacity he was the friend and aid of all the liberal and wise measures of policy which were the foundation of the great prosperity of Ohio. After his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, he was appointed a member of the first board of Canal Commissioners, in which capacity he served until his death. A large landholder, engaged in various and extensive business, and for thirty years in public stations, no man in Ohio did more to form its character and promote its prosperity. He died in 1827.

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN

1818-1822

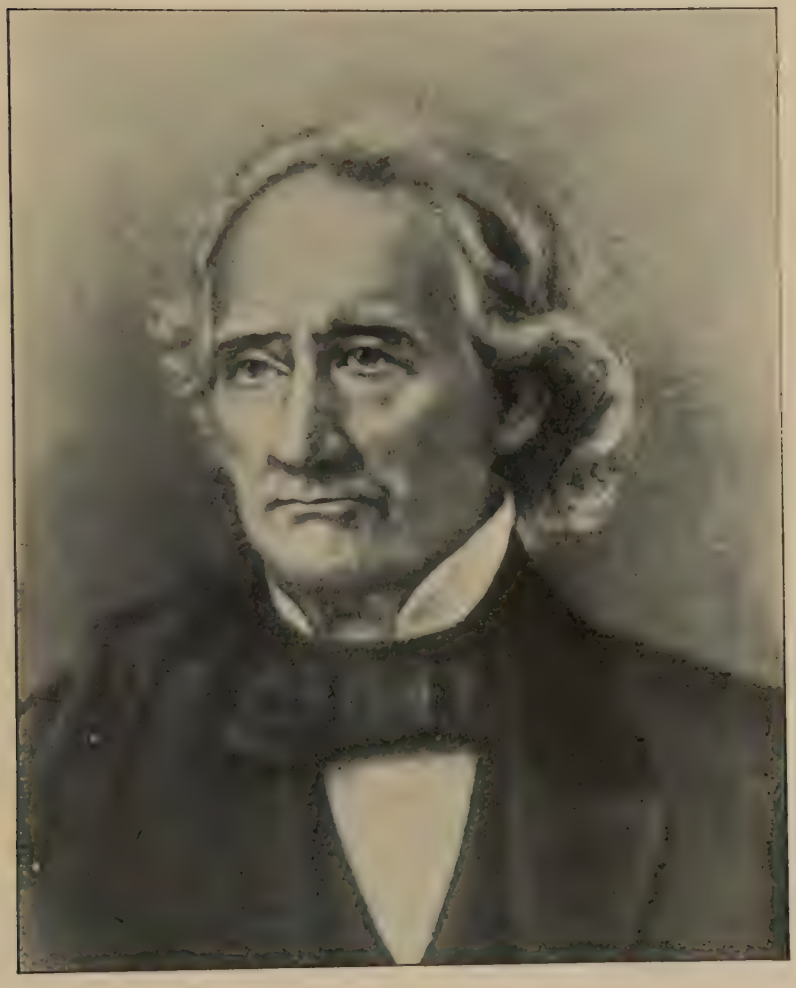
ETHAN ALLEN BROWN was born in Darien, Conn., July 4, 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton; removed to Cincinnati in 1804, and began the practice of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and broad-minded man was soon recognized, and in 1810 he was offered, and accepted, a seat on the Supreme Bench, where he remained until 1818, when he was elected Governor of Ohio, and at once bgan the agitation of the subject of constructing canals. In 1820, he was re-elected Governor over Jeremiah Morrow and Gen. William Henry Harrison; in 1822 he was elected to the United States Senate; from 1830 to 1834, United States Minister to Brazil; later Commissioner of Public Lands, and then retired to private life. As Governor, Senator and Minister to Brazil, he showed marked aility; though positive in dealing with great questions and men, there was always an undercurrent of sympathy; he being ever ready to assist the weak and give a helping hand to the needy. His career from the beginning was a useful one; the concentration and control of all his forces, brought about by strict habits of life and constant employment, had much to do with the success of his life. He died in 1852, in Indianapolis, after a long and useful career.



JEREMIAH MORROW

1822-1826

JEREMIAH MORROW was born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 6, 1771. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1795, he removed to the Northwest Territory, and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami River, but soon moved up to what is now Warren County. In 1801 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature; was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1802; was elected to the State Senate in 1803, and in the same year to Congress, serving for ten years as the sole representative of Ohio in the Lower House. In 1814 he was Commissioner, to treat with all the Indians west of the Miami River. From 1813 to 1819 he was a member of the United States Senate, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1822 he was elected Governor, and re-elected at the end of his term. He served as Canal Commissioner in 1820-22. He was also the first President of the Little Miami Railroad Company. In 1841 he was elected to Congress; while in Congress Mr. Morrow drafted most of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of public lands. He introduced measures which led to the construction of the Cumberland Road, and in February, 1816, presented the first report recommending a general system of internal improvements. As Governor of Ohio, he industriously furthered the interests of the public works, which were commenced during his administration. He died March 22, 1852.

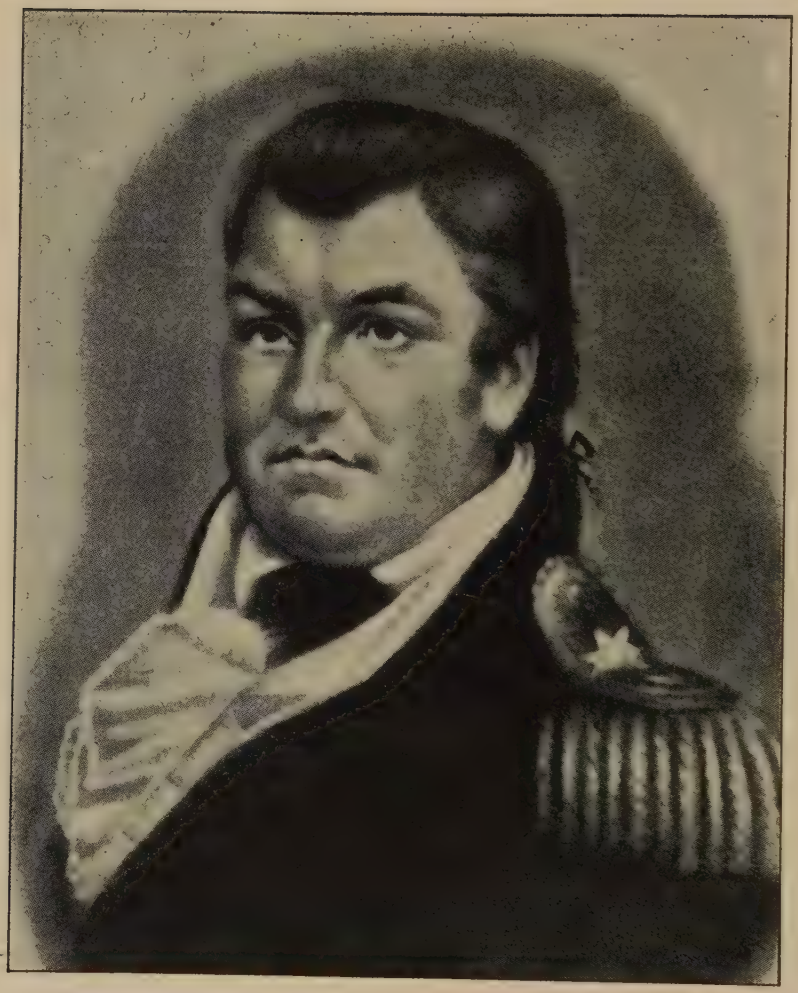


ALLEN TRIMBLE

1822, Acting

1826-1830

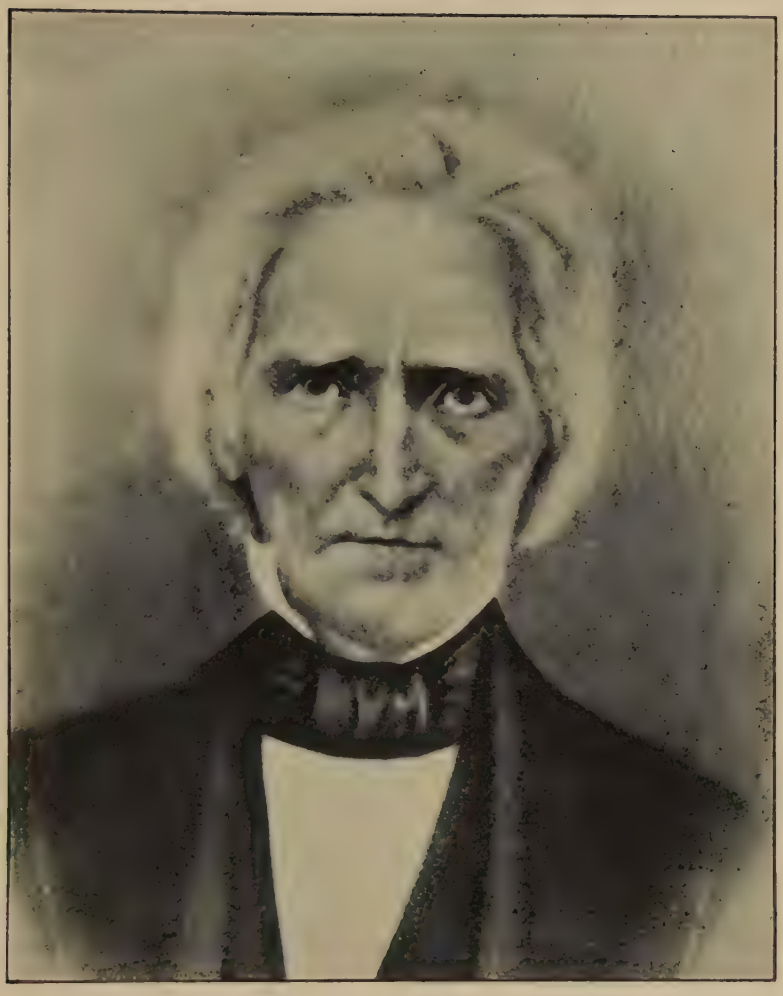
ALLEN TRIMBLE was born in Augusta County, Va., November 24, 1783. His parents were of Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Capt. James, removed to Lexington, Ky., and shortly after his death, which occurred in 1804, Allen settled in Highland County, where he was Clerk of the Courts and Records in 1809-16. In the war of 1812 he commanded a mounted regiment under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and rendered efficient service. He was sent to the Ohio House of Rpresentatvs in 1816, was elected State Senator in 1817; was made Speaker of that body, and held the position until January 7, 1822, when he became Acting Governor, and served to the end of that year. In 1826, he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1828. In 1846-48 was President of the first State Board of Agriculture. As Governor, he did much to extend and improve the common school system, encourage manufacturers and promote penitentiary reform. He was a man of strong religious feeling, of strict integrity, shrewd, and possessed much of which is generally called "good common sense." These qualities made his career of great service to the people of Ohio. He died at the age of eighty-seven, at Hillsboro, Ohio, February 3, 1870.



DUNCAN McARTHUR

1830-1832

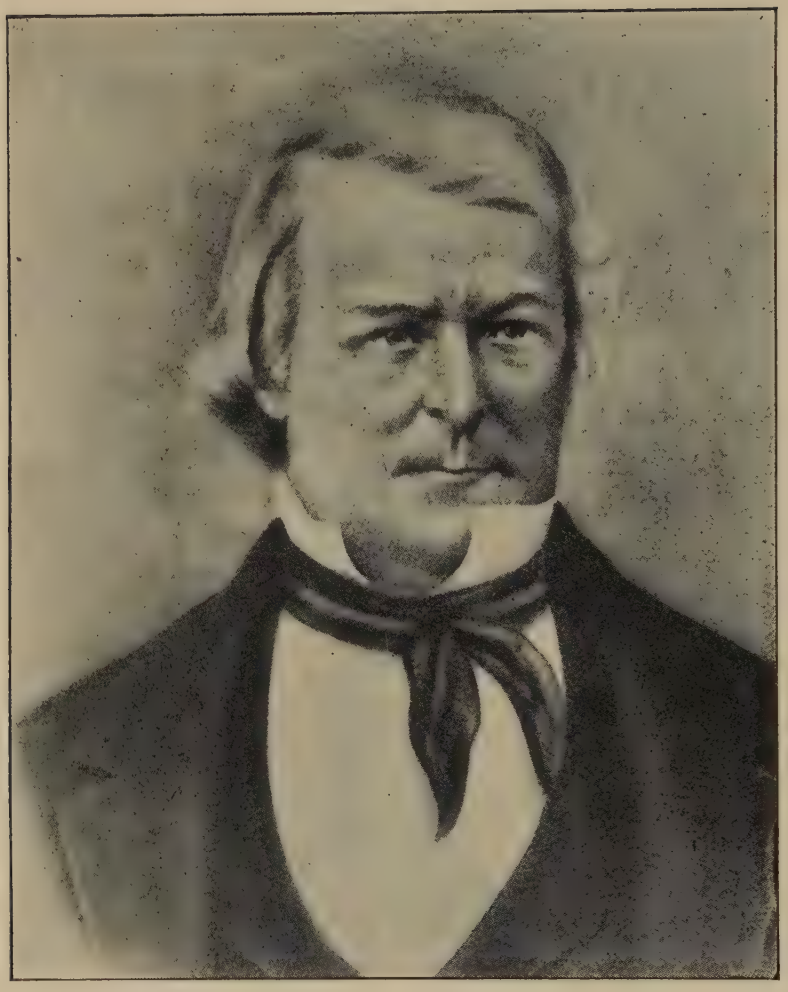
DUNCAN McARTHUR, who was of Scotch parentage, was born in Duchess County, N. Y., in 1772, and when eight years of age, his father removed to the frontiers of Pennsylvania. His father was in indigent circumstances, and, Duncan, when of sufficient age, hired out as a laborer. At the age of eighteen years he was a volunteer in Harmar's campaign. In the spring of 1793 he engaged as a chain bearer to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, and penetrated with him and others into the Scioto Valley, to make surveys, at times when such an enterprise was full of danger from the Indians. He afterwards became an assistant surveyor to General Massie, and aided him to lay out Chillicothe. He, in the course of this business, became engaged in the purchase and sale of lands, by which he acquired great landed wealth. In 1805 he was a member of the Legislature from Ross County; in 1806, elected Colonel, and in 1808, Major-General of the State Militia. In May, 1812, he was commissioned Colonel in the Ohio Volunteers, afterwards marched to Detroit, and himself and regiment were included in Hull's surrender. After his return as a prisoner of war on parole, the Democratic party in 1812 elected him to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He resigned his seat in Congress, March, 1813, and was commissioned Brigadier-General. After peace was declared, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1822 was again chosen to Congress, and in 1830 was elected Governor of Ohio by an anti-Jackson party; after his term expired, he again ran for Congress, but was defeated, which terminated his political career. By an unfortunate accident, in June, 1830, McArthur was horribly bruised and maimed, and from this severe misfortune his bodily and mental powers constantly declined, until death, several years after, closed his career.



ROBERT LUCAS

1832-1836

ROBERT LUCAS was born in Sheperdstown, Va., April 1, 1781. His father was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a descendant of William Penn. The son removed to Ohio in 1802, and settled near the mouth of a the Scioto River, where Portsmouth now stands. He raised a battalion of volunteers for the war of 1812; served as Brigadier-General, and saw considerable service at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. He removed to Piketon, and there, in connection with his brother, conducted a general store. He was several times elected to the Ohio Senate and House, serving as Speaker of the latter. In 1832 he presided over the Democratic Nationtl Convention that nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term. The same year he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating his opponent, Gen. Duncan McArthur by one vote. In 1834 he was re-elected Governor. While Governor, the "Toledo War" occurred, and he successfully maintained the Ohio side of the controversy. In 1848 he was appointed by President Van Buren the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Governor Lucas was a man of strong personalities; his determination, together with good judgment, made him not only a good soldier, but a valuable public servant; his services to his State and country were invaluable, and came at a time when strength, both mental and moral, was most needed. He died in Iowa City, Ia., February 7, 1853.



JOSEPH VANCE

1836-1838

JOSEPH VANCE was born in Washington, Pa., in 1786, of Scotch-Irish stock. In 1805 he came with his father to Urbana, and took an active part in public matters. He was a militia officer prior to, and during the war of 1812. During the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was sent to Congress in 1820, and remained there until 1836; and was again elected in 1843. In 1827 he advocated the repair and extension of the National Road, then called the Cumberland Road, through Ohio and other States of the West, and in a speech in Congress in support of a bill before the House, made some hard thrusts at the advocates of State rights. In politics, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school; a great friend of public improvements, and one of the first men of the country to import thoroughbred stock. He had a pleasant and talkative disposition, and a happy faculty of describing scenes of public life he had witnessed, and the public men he had met. As a speaker, he had a strong, rich voice, speaking with great earnestness and force, and without the art of the practiced debater. He was elected Governor of the State of Ohio in 1837, and again in 1851. While acting as a member of the Convention to Revise the Constittuion of the State, he was stricken with paralysis, and the next year died on his farm, two miles north of Urbana.

WILSON SHANNON

1838-1840

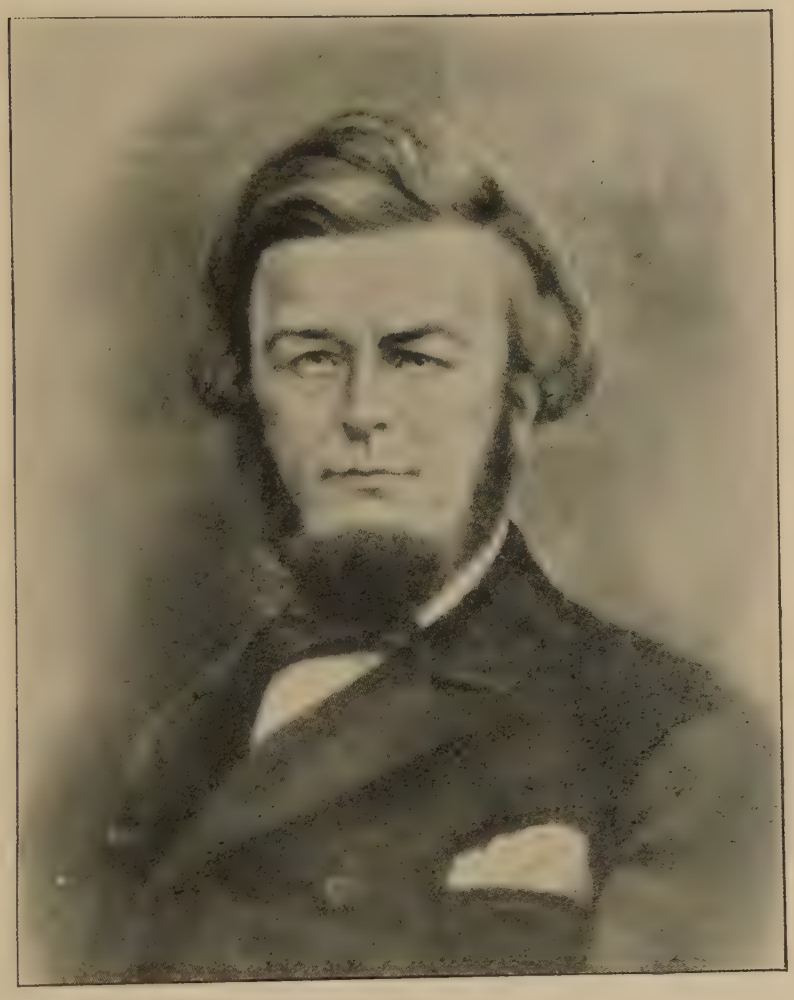
1842-1844

WILSON SHANNON was born February 24, 1802, in a cabin at Mount Olivet, Belmont County, Ohio. This county has the honor of being the first to supply the State with an Ohio-born Governor. He was of Irish descent. Wilson Shannon was educated at Athens and Transylvania University, and then studied law with Charles Hammond and David Jennings, at St. Clairsville, and soon became eminent at the bar. In 1838, he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, by 5,738 votes over Joseph Vance, the Whig candidate; defeated in 1840, by Mr. Corwin, and in 1842, elected Governor the second time. In 1844 was appointed Minister to Mexico. In 1852 was sent to Congress, where he was one of the four Ohio Democrats who voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill. President Pierce later appointed him Governor of Kansas, which position he resigned in 1857, and resumed the practice of law. In 1875, connection with the Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, he argued the celebrated Osage Land Case before the Supreme Court, and won the case for the settlers. As a lawyer, he was bold, diligent, courageous and ever ready to assist the weak and struggling. Possessing a noble presence in his old age, he was described as a picture of the hardy, hale old gentleman of the olden times. He died in 1877, and was buried at Lawrence, Kan., where the last twenty years of his life had been passed.

THOMAS CORWIN

1840-1842

THOMAS CORWIN was born in Kentucky, July 29, 1794. His father removed to the Northwest Territory in 1798. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1817. In 1821, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, by a handsome majority. While in Congress, he was nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for Governor; resigned his seat, and was elected in 1840, over Wilson Shannon, by the largest majority received in the State of Ohio since the division of the voters into two political parties. In 1845 Governor Corwin was elected United States Senator by the Whig party. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore in 1850. He was re-elected to Congress in 1858, and on March 12, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Mexico. On his return from Mexico he opened a law office in Washington, and his earthly career terminated suddenly in the following year. He was stricken with paralysis, and died in Washington, December 18, 1865. The sudden death of Corwin touched the heart of the nation; the people everywhere felt that a great man, a true patriot, and a wonderful genius, had departed. Corwin was truly a wonderful man; as an orator he had few equals, and as a statesman had no superiors.

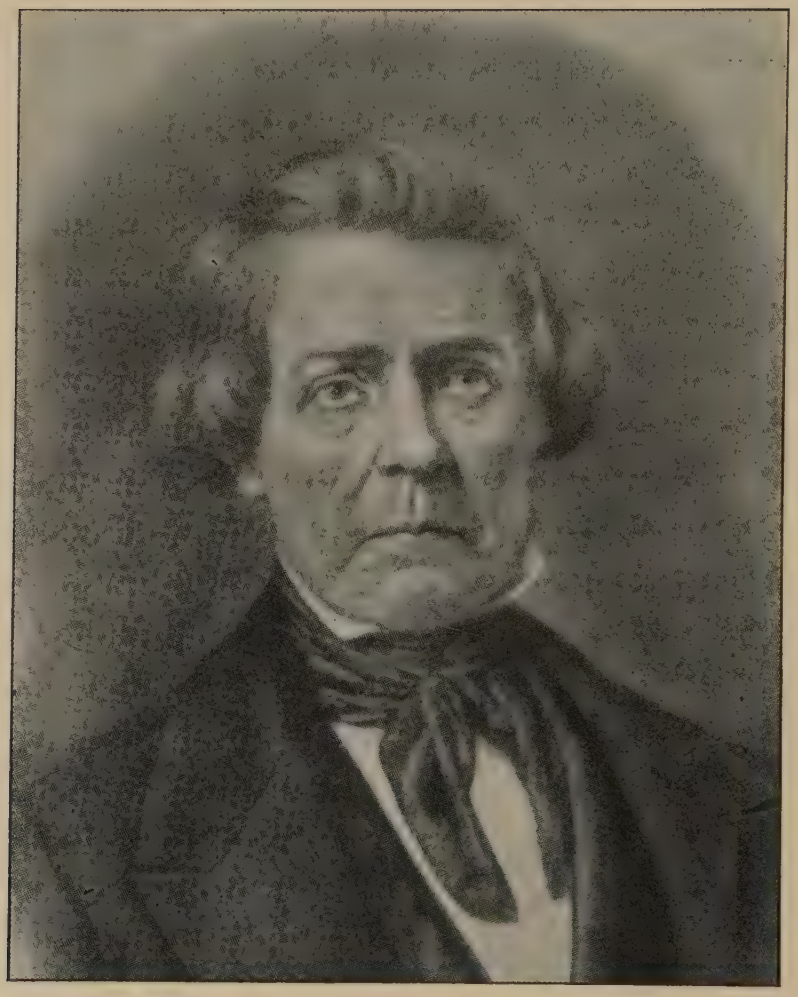


THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY

Acting

1844

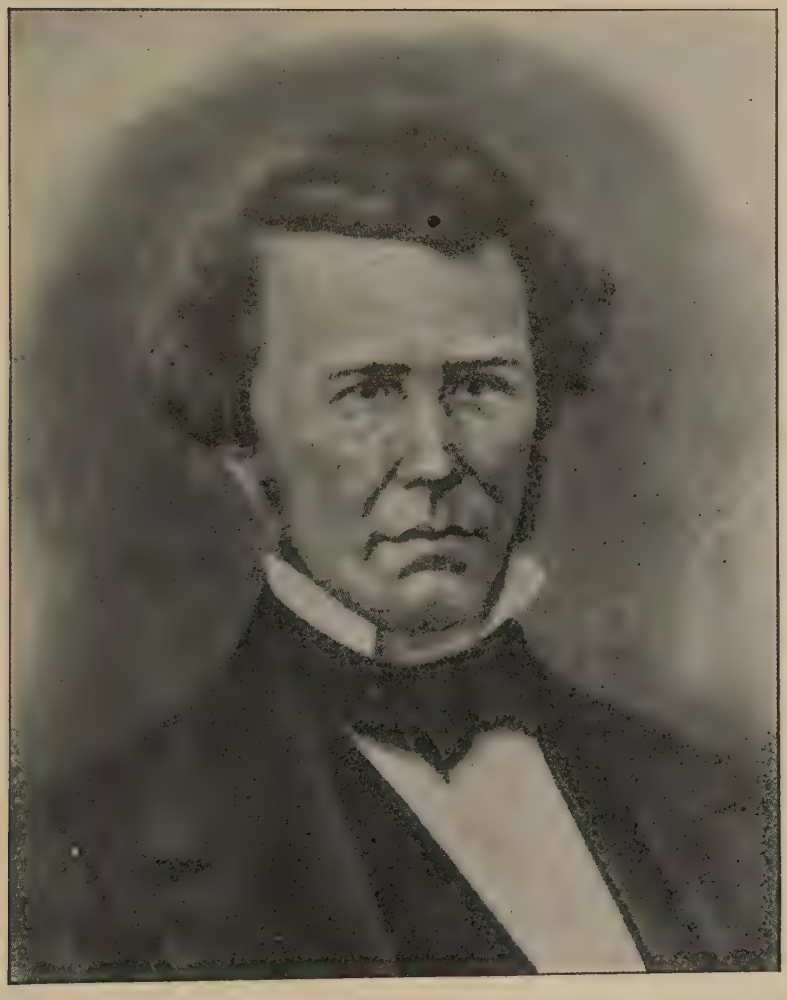
THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY was born February 11, 1812, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His ancestors had emigrated from Northumberland County, England, and settled in Loudon County, Va., but subsequently removed to Fayette County, Pa. Thomas Bartley graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with a degree of bachelor of arts; studied law in Washington City, and was licensed to practice at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1843. Having very soon taken a leading position at the bar, he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and served as such for four years; after which he was appointed United States District Attorney, and served in that office for four years. Elected subsequently to the Legislature, he served one term in the House, and four in the Senate, of the General Assembly of Ohio. Being Speaker of the Senate when Governor Shannon resigned, he became the Governor of Ohio in 1844, and administered the duties of that office until the inauguration of his father, Mordecai Bartley, the closing month of the year. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and having served two terms, he again began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, but ill-health of his family induced him to remove to Washington City in 1869.



MORDECAI BARTLEY

1844-1846

MORDECAI BARTLEY, the thirteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Pa., 1783. In 1809 he settled as a farmer in Jefferson County, Ohio, near the mouth of Cross Creek. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers under Harrison. After the war he opened up a farm in the wilderness of Richland, and by hard work and strict economy, saved enough money to engage in merchandising in Mansfield. He was very successful in the merchandise business, and by the influence for the higher ideals of life and politics, did much for his town and the county in which he lived. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and served four terms; he was the first to propose the conversion of the land grants in Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of common schools; this made him very popular, and in 1844 he was nominated and elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket. His State papers showed marked ability, and he was considered by even his most bitteer partisans a very able and conscientious man. He declined a second nomination, preferring to pass the remainder of his days in the practice of law, and in farming. He was very successful as a lawyer and a farmer, but rather preferred the quietude of his farm to the strenuous life of a lawyer and politician. On account of his perfect habits, he lived to a ripe old age, being eighty-three when he died, October 10, 1870.



WILLIAM BEEB

1846-1849

WILLIAM BEEB was born in 1802, on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan Townhsip. He was of Welsh stock. During the Mexican war, 1846-1848, Mr. Beeb was elected Governor of Ohio, by the Whig party, and after his term expired he retired to private life. He was a well-informed man; rather tall, with a dark complexion, and at times noted for his easy eloquence; he was especially strong as a jury lawyer; it was said his appeals to a jury were very touching. His old home is yet standing in the southern part of the county. He removed to Rock River, Ill., early in the fifties, where he had a large farm. He was very successful as a farmer, but being very peculiar and conscientious, he felt that he should do something for his countrymen; so he sold his farm, went to Europe, organized, and led a colony of Welsh Colonists from Wales to Scott County, Tenn. The colony was broken up by the Civil War. Beeb lived to be Pension Examiner under Lincoln, and helped in the election of Grant. Governor Beeb, although very peculiar, was a very broad-minded, conscientious man, and did much for the county, State and country in which he lived. After the abondonment of the colony in Tennessee he went to Illinois, and purchased a home at Rockford, and there spent the remaindr of his days. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and died at his home in Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

SEABURY FORD

1849-1850

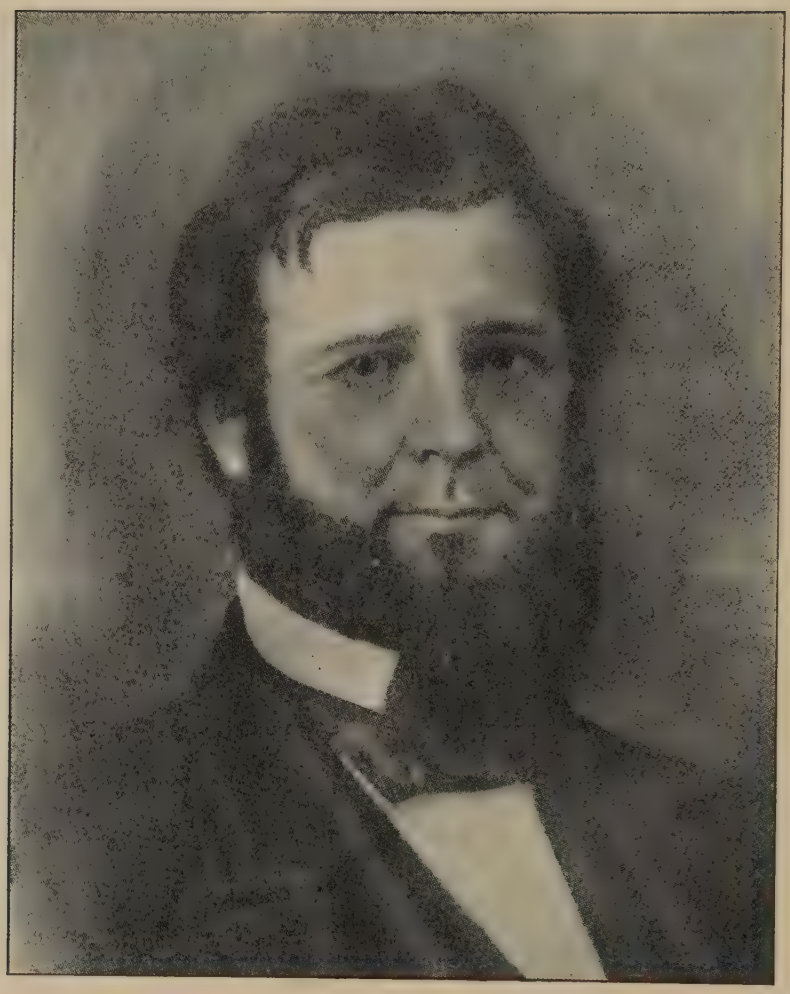
SEABURY FORD was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1801. His parents removed to Geauga County, Ohio, when he was but a child. In 1820, with a companion, he traveled through an almost unbroken wilderness to New Haven, Conn., for a four years' absence to obtain an education at Yale College. They both graduated and were the very first to do so from the young State of Ohio. He studied law, and was long in political life, serving as Speaker of both branches of the State Legislature. He was one of the most efficient men known to the Legislative history of the State. The classical education which he obtained under adverse conditions, taught him the true lesson of self-reliance, and this together with that which is often called, "common sense," fitted him for a useful life, both to himself and his State. His letter to his son, advising him to avoid public life until he had accumulated a fortune sufficient to render himself entirely independent of any official salary, has the true ring, and is characteristic of the man. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and very soon after his term expired he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. Death came in the prime of life, and at the beginning of what promised to be a wonderful career.

REUBEN WOOD

1850

1851-1853

REUBEN WOOD was born at Royalton, Vt., in 1793. When the war of 1812 broke out he was temporarily living with an uncle in Canada, where he was studying the classics and reading law. He was subjected to military service against his own country. To this he would not submit, and though placed under guard succeeded at the hazard of his life in effecting an escape in a small boat across the entire width of Lake Ontario to Sackett's Harbor. He then worked on a farm to aid his widowed mother, and studied law. In 1818 he emigrated to Cleveland, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was three times elected to the State Sentate; in 1830 was elected President-Judge of the Third Judicial District; in 1833 became Judge of the Supreme Court, by the unanimous vote of the Legislature; in 1841 he was re-elected by the same vote, and for three years was the Chief Justice. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1850, by a majority of 11 000, and re-elected under the new constitution in 1851 by a majority of 26,000. He resigned to accept the position of Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and later became Minister. The climate of Chili proved too deleterious; he resigned, and returned home to pass the remainder of his days on his noble farm, "Evergreen Place," on the margin of the beautifu lake he loved so well. He died in 1864.

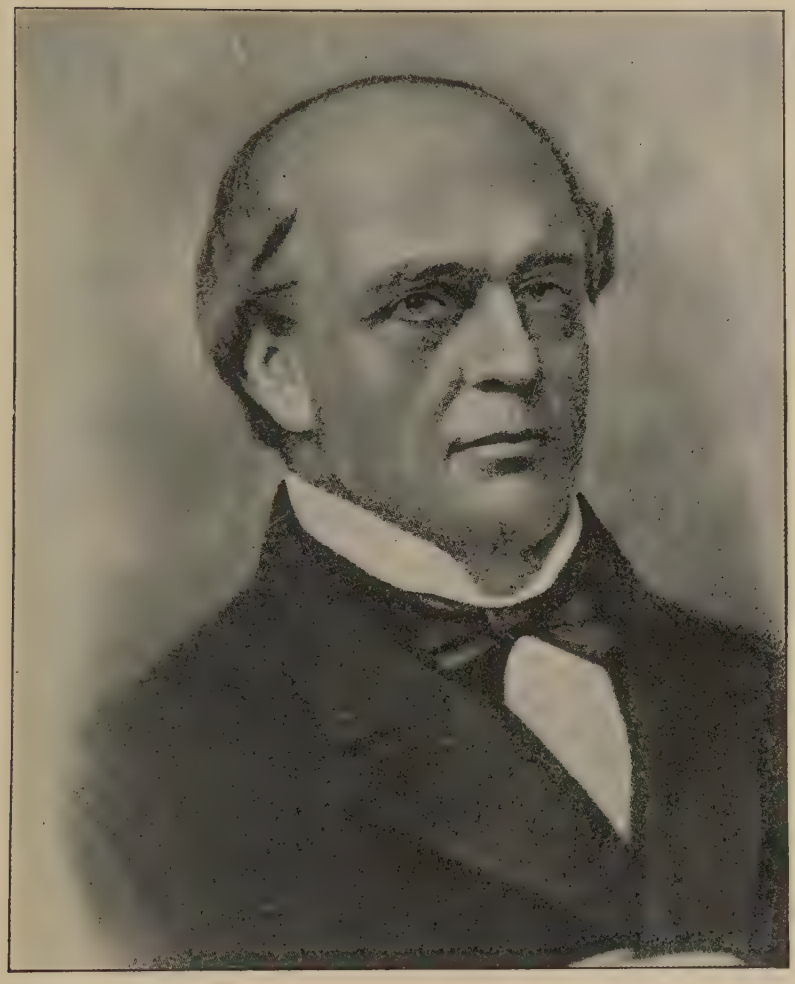


WILLIAM MEDILL

1853, Acting

1854-1856

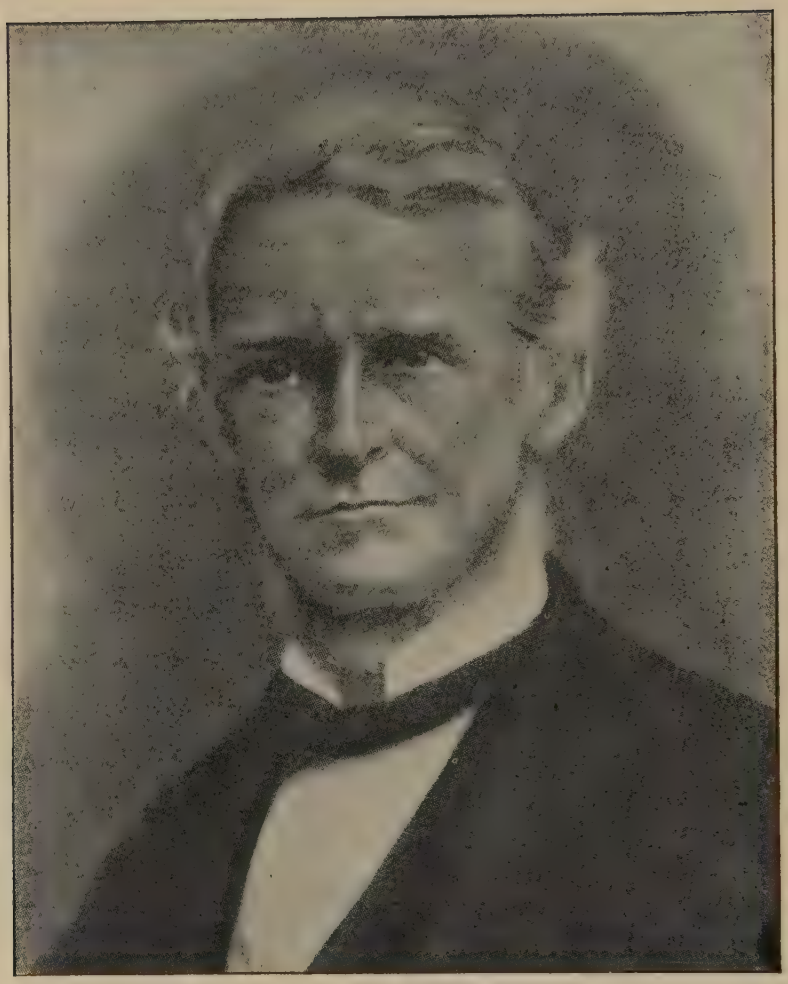
WILLIAM MEDILL was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1802. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1832, entering at once in the practice of the law; then served three years in the State Legislature, and four years—from 1839 to 1843—in Congress. Early in President Polk's administration he was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, in which office he introduced many needed reforms. In 1851 he was selected as President of the convention which constructed the second constitution of the State. He was very influential in that body, and was the only member, out of one hundred and five, who rose to Governorship. In 1853, Governor Medill, being then Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded to the Governor's office upon resignation of Governor Wood, and he was elected to that office the same fall. He subsequently held the postion of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, serving through all of President Buchanan's administration, and two months under President Lincoln. His public career then ended, and he returned to Lancaster, where he was held in the highest esteem by the people. Although Governor Medill was a man of culture, of fine manners, and fond of society, he never married. He died at his home in Lancaster, September 2, 1865.



SALMON P. CHASE

1856-1860

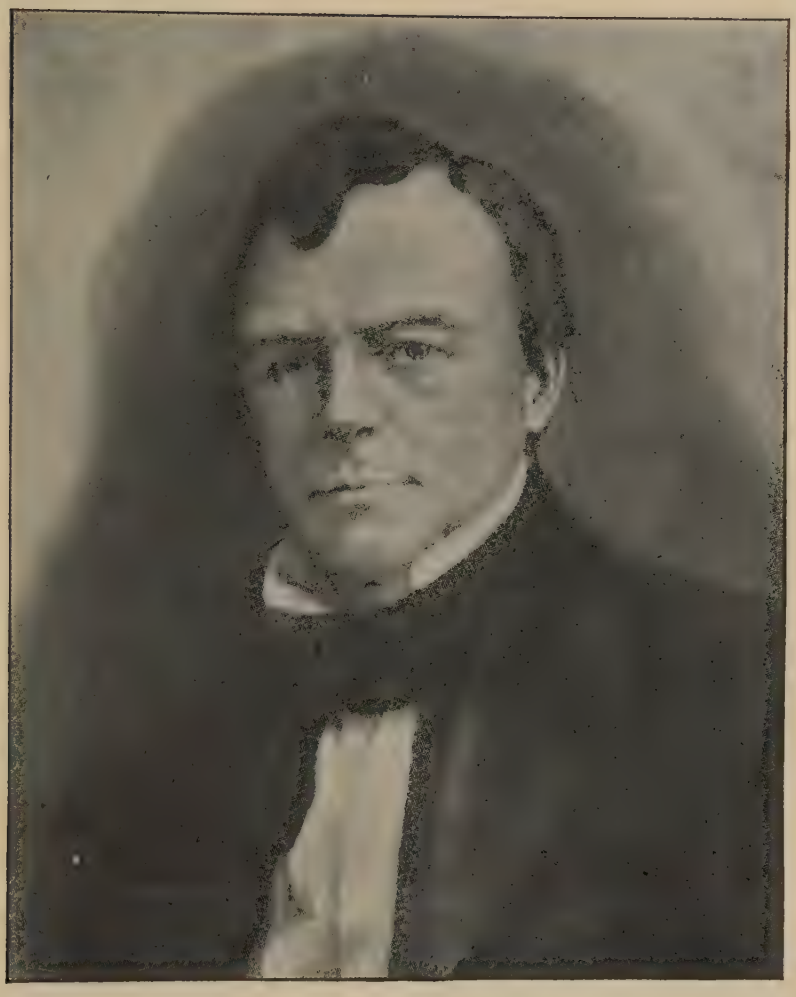
SALMON P. CHASE was born January 13, 1808, in the town of Cornish, New Hampshire. His father was of English, and his mother of Scotch descent. His father died when he was yet a boy, and the family was left in straightened circumstances. He entered Dartmouth College, paying for his college expenses by school teaching, graduating in 1826. He then went to Washington, where he taught a classical school and studied law with William Wirt. Having been admitted to the bar in 1830, he settled in Cincinnati to practice his profession, his age then being twenty-two years. When the Liberty party was organized in Ohio Mr. Chase was foremost, and almost singly wrote the platform. In 1849, by a coalition between the Free Soilers and the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the newly formed Republican party. In 1857 he was re-elected Governor. When Mr. Lincoln was called to the Presidency, March 4, 1861, he made Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury. On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and on the nomination of President Lincoln was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, Chief Justice of the United States, an office he filled until his death. In his politics he was a Democrat; his sole reason for ever leaving this party being the slavery question. He died in New York, May 7, 1873, of paralysis.



WILLIAM DENNISON

1860--1862

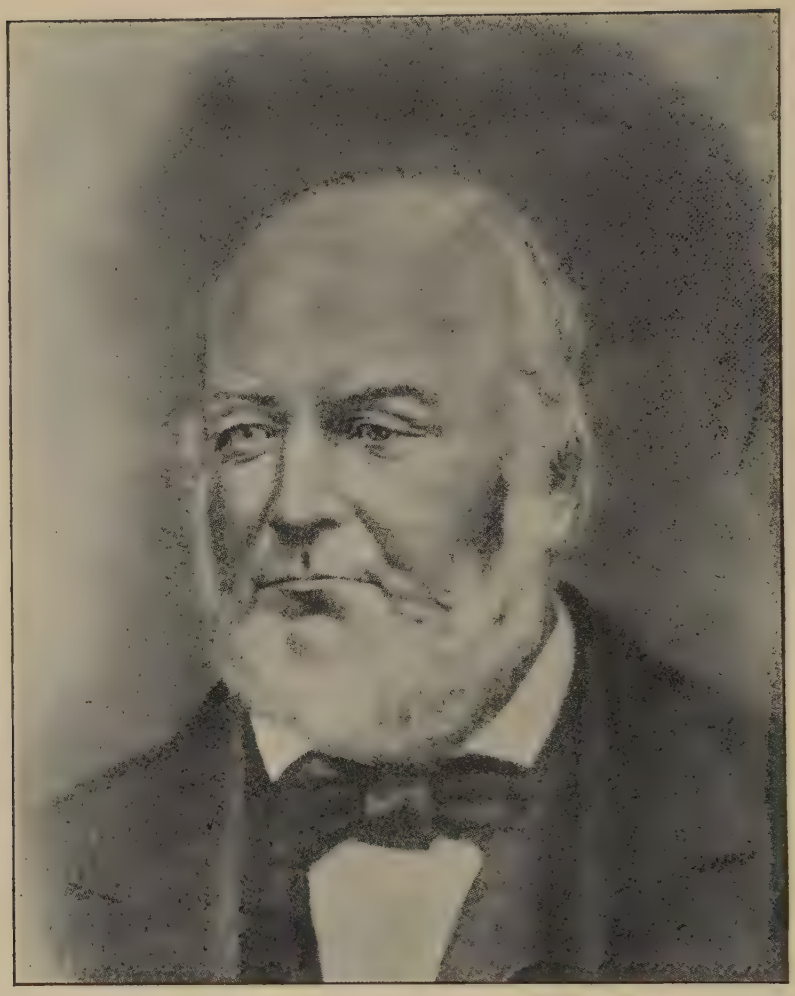
WILLIAM DENNISON, the first of Ohio's trio of War Governors, was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. He graduated from Miami University, and entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati, in the office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton and Stephen Fales. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law until 1848, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate by the Whig party. About this time he became interested in banking and railroads, and was made President of the Exchange Bank, and also of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which inaugurated the Republican party, and the same year took a prominent part in the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans. He was elected Chairman of the Republican convention at Baltimore, which in 1864 renominated President Lincoln, and was by him appointed Postmaster-General, holding that position until 1866. In 1880 he was a leader to the friends of Senator John Sherman in the effort to secure his nomination in the National Republican Convention of that year. Governor Dennison accumulated a handsome fortune in his private business, and contributed largely to Dennison College, at Granville, Ohio. He died at his home in Columbus, June 15, 1882.



DAVID TOD

1862-1864

DAVID TOD, the second of Ohio's War Governors, was born in Youngstown, February, 21, 1805. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. As a lawyer he was very successful, and soon accumulated a fortune by his talents and industry. He had a strong love for politics, and was an able campaign speaker. In 1838 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate; in 1840 gained great reputation as an orator, while canvassing the State for Van Buren. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, being defeated by 1,000 votes; from 1847 to 1852, he was United States Minister to Brazil, under President Polk's administration; returning to the United States he rendered very effective service in the campaign resulting in the election of President Pierce. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, was chosen Vice-Prsident of that body, and presided over it when the Southern wing of that body withdrew. In 1861 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, and elected by a majority of 55,000. His administration, during the most trying times of the war, was zealous, painstaking, and efficient. His continued effort for recruiting the army, his fatherly care and sympathy with Ohio soldiers in the field, and their families at home, his vigorous measures to repel the invasion of the State, are the distinguishing features of an able administration. He died at Youngstown, his birth place, November 13, 1868.



JOHN BROUGH

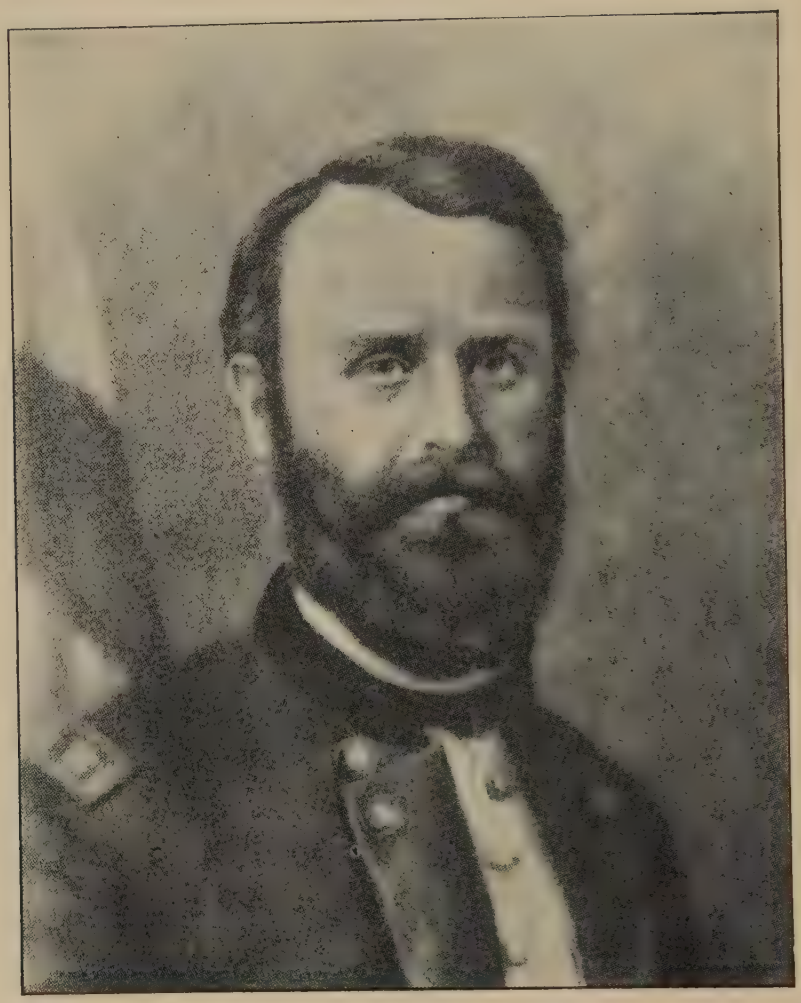
1864-1865

JOHN BROUGH, the last of the three "War Governors of Ohio," was born in Marietta, in 1811. He was the son of an Englishman, who came over in 1806, with Blennerhasset; his mother was a Pennsylvania lady; it was from her he inherited his strong traits of character. He was bred a printer, and to enjoy the benefits of a course of study in Athens College, entered a printing office in Athens. In 1839 he was elected State Auditor. He entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the whole country still felt the effect of the panic of 1837, and when the State of Ohio was peculiarly burdened with liabilities, for which there appeared to be no adequate relief. Mr. Brough devoted himself to reconstructing the whole financial system of Ohio, and retired from office in 1849 with a high reputation as a public officer. When the Civil War was at its height he made a speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and he was immediately put before the people by the Republican Union as a candidate for Governor, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in any Sate, up to that time. Governor Brough was a statesman. His views of public jolicy were broad and catholic, and his course was governed by what seemed to be the best interest of the people, without regard to party expediency or personal advancement. He died in Cleveland in 1865, in the midst of his labors, worn out by his excessive application in the service of his State and country.

CHARLES ANDERSON

1865-1866

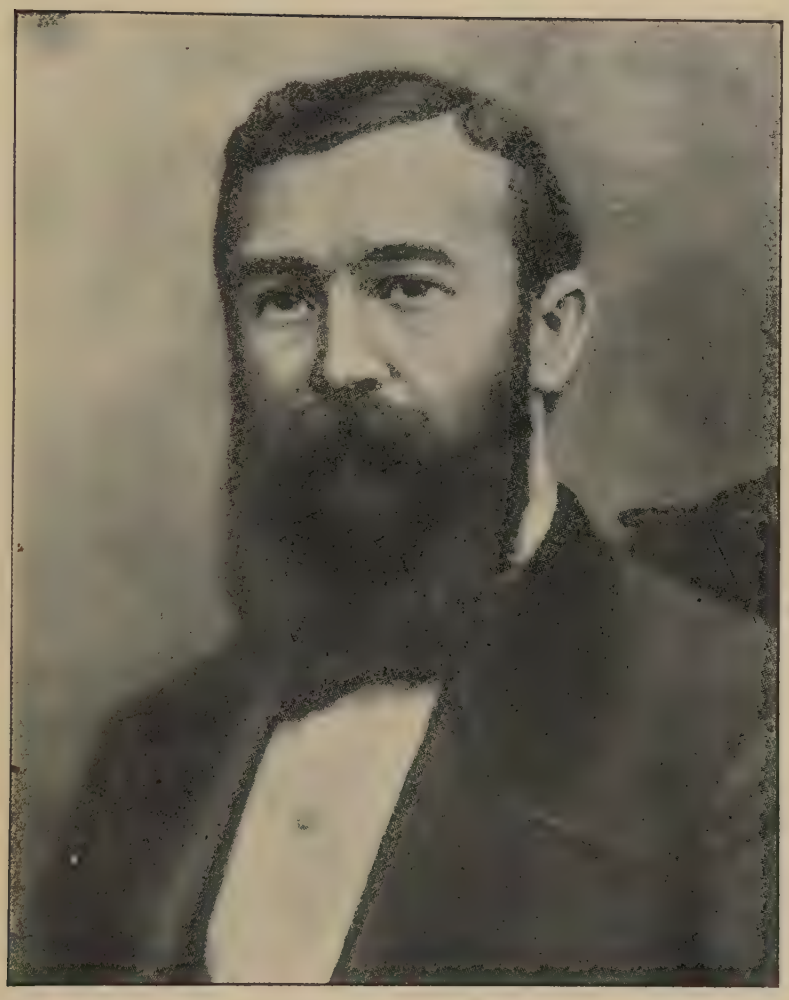
CHARLES ANDERSON was born June 1, 1814, at Soldiers' Retreat, his father's home, nine miles from Louisville, Ky. His father was aide-de-camp to Lafayette. His brother Robert was the Major Anderson commanding Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. Charles Anderson graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1833. Studied law in Louisville, and was admitted to practice. He removed to Dayton, and September 16, 1835, married Miss Eliza J. Brown, of that city. In 1844 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. His efforts in behelf of the colored race, and for the repeal of the "Black Laws," made him unpopular with his constituency, and at the close of his term he made a tour through Europe. On his return to Ohio he practiced law in Cincinnati for eleven years in partnership with Rufus King. In 1859 he went to Texas, and on November 20, 1860, he addressed a large gathering of people at San Antonio, advocating in the strongest and most pathetic language the perpetuity of the National Union. He received many letters threatening his life, and later was confined as a political prisoner. He escaped to the North, and was appointed Colonel of the Ninety-third O. V. I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with John Brough, and on the death of the latter, succeeded to the office of Governor. He was a man with fine sense of honor, tall and elegant in person, of brilliant qualities, and the ideal gentleman personified. He died at Kuttawa, Ky., September 2, 1895.



JACOB DOLSON COX

1866-1868

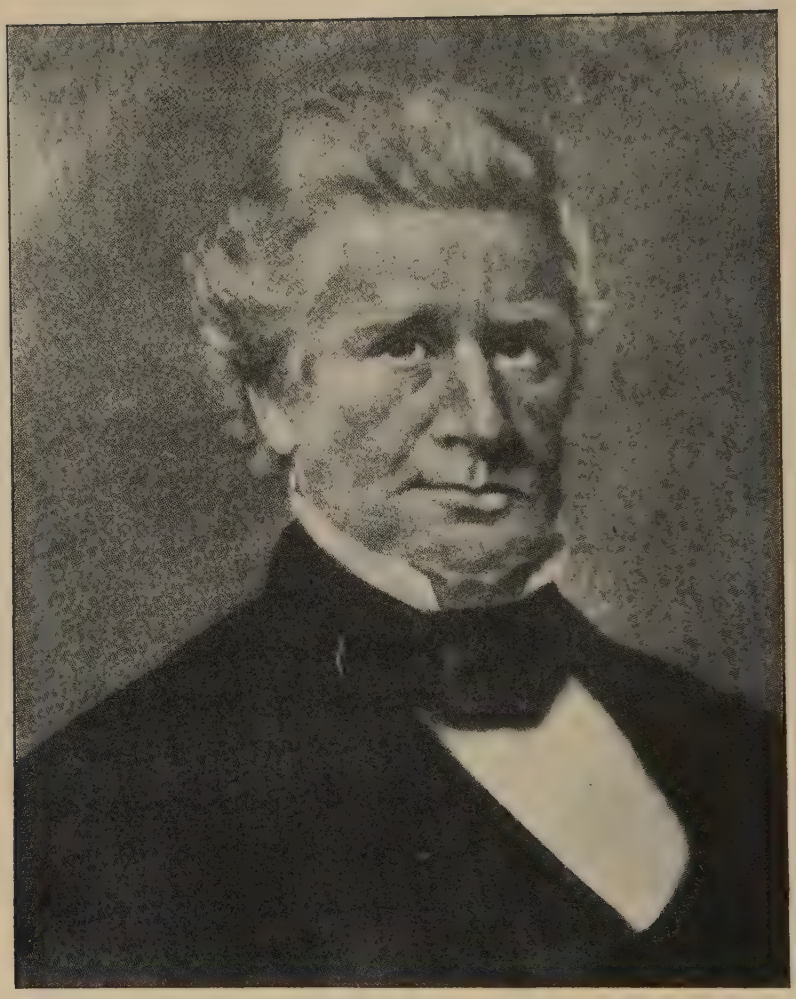
JACOB DOLSON COX was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, and had but a temporary residence in Canada. The following year his parents removed to New York. In 1846 he entered Oberlin College, graduating in 1851, and in 1852 removed to Warren as Superintendent of the High School, which position he held for three years; in the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1854. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was regarded as one of the radical leaders. He was firm in his conviction against negro slavery, but never offensive or disposed to treat his opponents with disrespect. Shortly after this he was commissioned by President Lincoln Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers. With the assistance of Gen. Rosecranz he laid out Camp Dennison, and was in command there until July 6, 1861, when he was assigned to the command of the "Brigade of the Kanawha," in West Virginia. Later he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope. At the battle of South Mountain, when General Pope fell, he succeeded to the command, and shortly after this was commissioned Major-General. On April 16, 1863, General Cox was placed in command of the District of Ohio, also a division of Twenty-third Corps. He served in the Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville campaigns, and fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and then united his forces with General Sherman's army. He resigned from the army after the close of the war to accept the office of Governor of Ohio, and was inaugurated January 15, 1866. From March, 1869, till December, 1870, he was Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, but resigned on account of a disagreement with certain measures of the administration; returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his legal practice. He died at Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4, 1900.



EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES

1872-1874

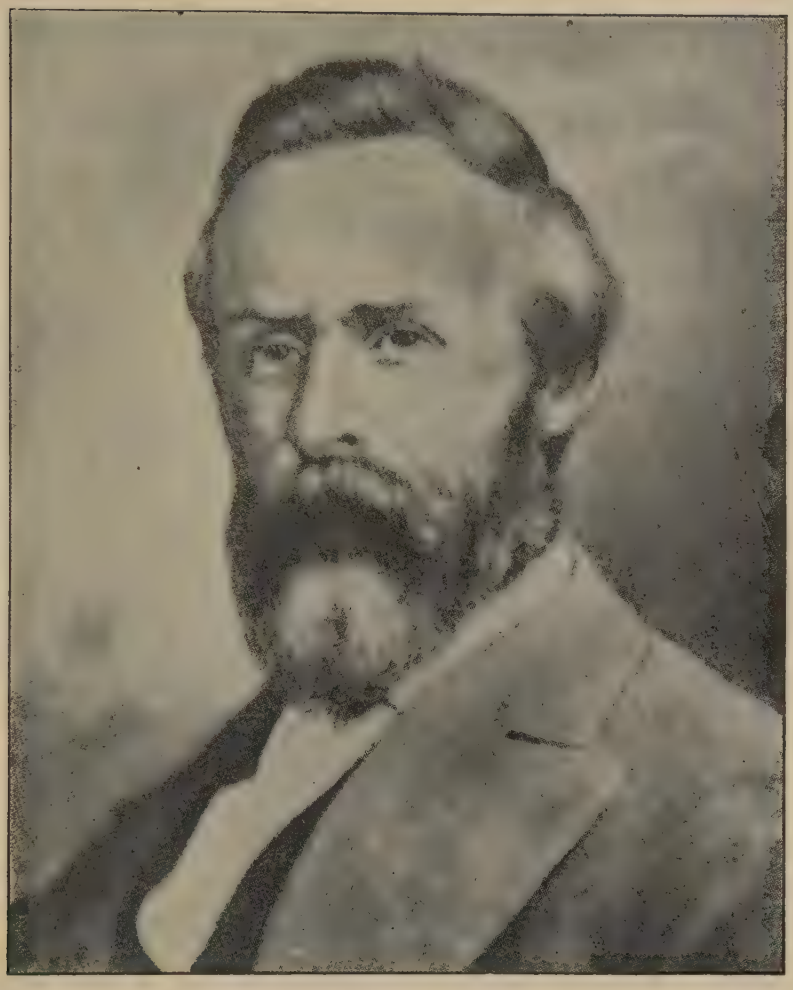
EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 3, 1832, and becoming an orphan, served five years apprenticeship in the office of the Morning Star, a religious newspaper, published at Dover, N. H. He then prepared and "went through" Dartmouth College, graduating near the head of his class, moved to Cincinnati and graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in 1858. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the Literary Club who enlisted. He changed his law office into recruiting headquarters and was commissioned July 27, 1861, Major of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and later its Colonel. He was with his regiment in every march and every battle and skirmish in which the command was engaged, until he lost a leg in an assault on the enemy's works at Ruff's Mills, in the Atlanta campaign. While yet on crutches he reported for duty to General Hooker and was assigned to command of Camp Dennison and later was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1877 he was appointed by his old friend and club mate, President Hayes, Minister to France. During his service there he was sent on a special mission to the East, visiting all the countries that border on the Mediterranean. He resigned in 1881 and resumed his law practice in Cincinnati. He possessed fine oratorical powers and was remarkable for his enthusiastic and cheery disposition. He was so beloved by the soldiers that he induced a larger number of veterans to re-enlist in his regiment than was secured in any other in the National Army from Ohio. He died September 4, 1890.



WILLIAM ALLEN

1874-1876

WILLIAM ALLEN was born in Edenton, N. C., in 1807. His parents dying during his infancy, his sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, took charge of his rearing and education. In 1821 Mrs. Thurman removed to Chillicothe, leaving her brother in an academy at Lynchburg, Va. Two years later he followed her and completed his education at Chillicothe. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Scott and completed it with Colonel Edward King, with whom he was associated in a partnership after his admission to practice, when not yet twenty-one years of age. He was tall and impressive in appearance, with a powerful voice, so penetrating that he was given the sobriquet of "Ohio gong." In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, by a majority of one. He was the youngest man in the Twenty-third Congress, but was recognized as a leading orator and made a strong impression in a speech on the Ohio boundary question. In August, 1837, he made a strong speech at a banquet in Columbus, which unexpectedly led to his nomination to the Senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas Ewing. Before the close of his first term he was re-elected to the Senate. In August, 1873, Senator Allen was elected Governor of Ohio, being the only candidate on his ticket not defeated. He was renominated in 1875 by the Democrats, but was defeated on the "green-back" issue by R. B. Hayes. Governor Allen died at "Fruit Hill" in 1879.

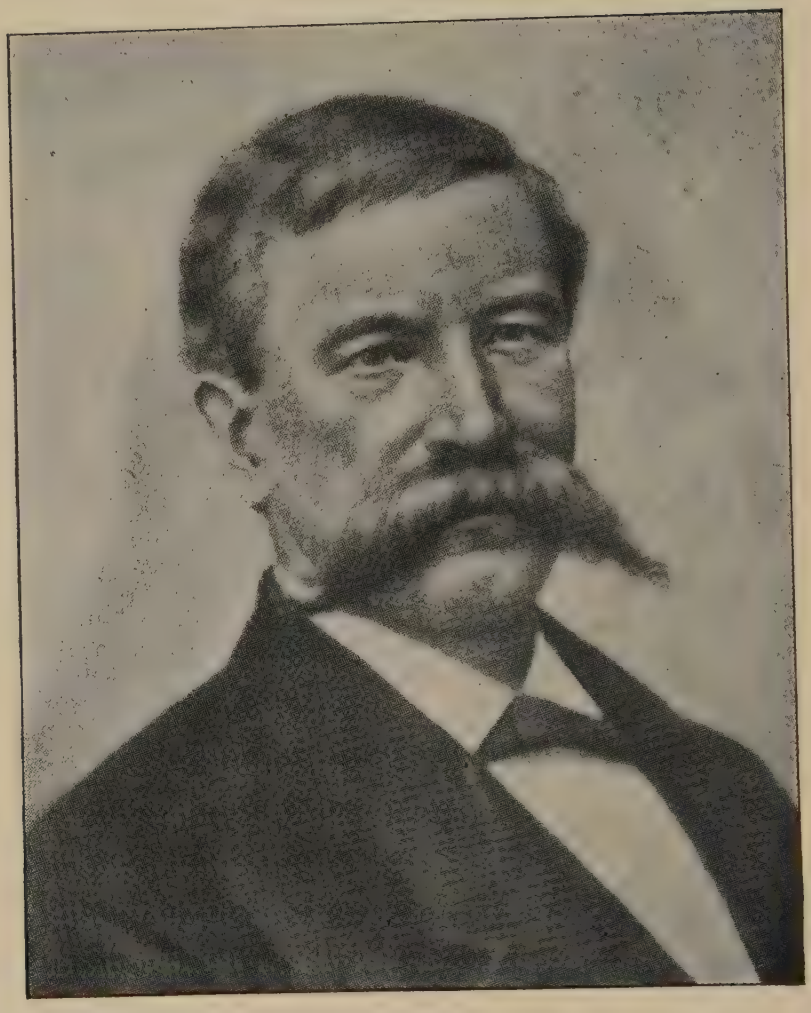


RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1868-1872

1876-1877

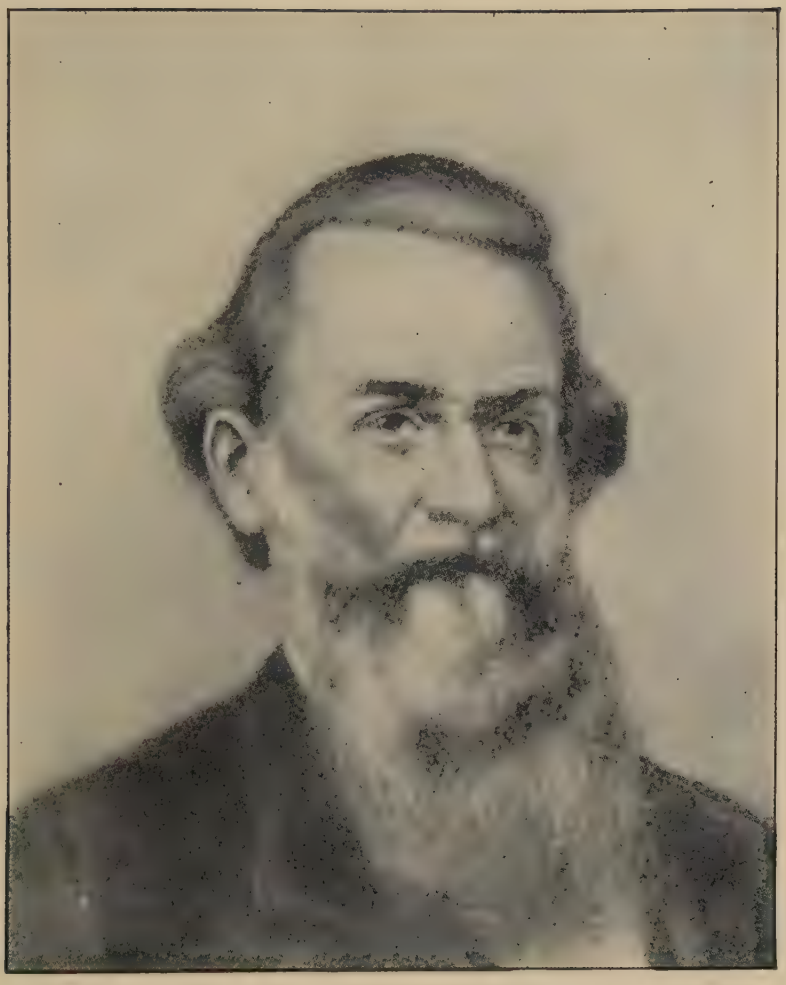
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His parents, Rutherford and Sophia Hayes, came to Ohio in 1817, from Windham County, Vermont. He received his early education in common schools, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1842 he graduated at Kenyon College, valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio, was graduated at the Law School of Harvard University in 1845. On May 10, 1845. he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and began practice at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where in April, 1846, he formed a partnership with Hon. Ralph P. Buckland. At the outbreak of the war he was elected Captain of the military company formed from the celebrated Cincinnati Literary Club. In June, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third O. V. I. General Hayes' very gallant and meritorious military career has been overlooked in the prominence given his political life; an examination of his record in the army shows that such brave, gallant and able service has rarely been equaled, even in the annals of the late war. In August, 1864, while General Hayes was in the field, he was nominated by a Republican District Convention, in Cincinnati, as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a majority of 2,400. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, and elected over Judge Thurman. In 1875, notwithstanding his well known desire not to re-enter public life, he was again nominated Governor of Ohio, and although he first declined the honor, he was subsequently induced to accept, and after a hard fought canvass was elected over William Allen. This contest, by reason of the financial issue involved, became a national one, and was watched with interest throughout the country, and as a result he was nominated for the Presidency on the seventh ballot of the National Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to the machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one; meeting with the appproval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that has since ensued. Governor Hayes, soldier, statesman and philanthropist, died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.



THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG

1877-1888

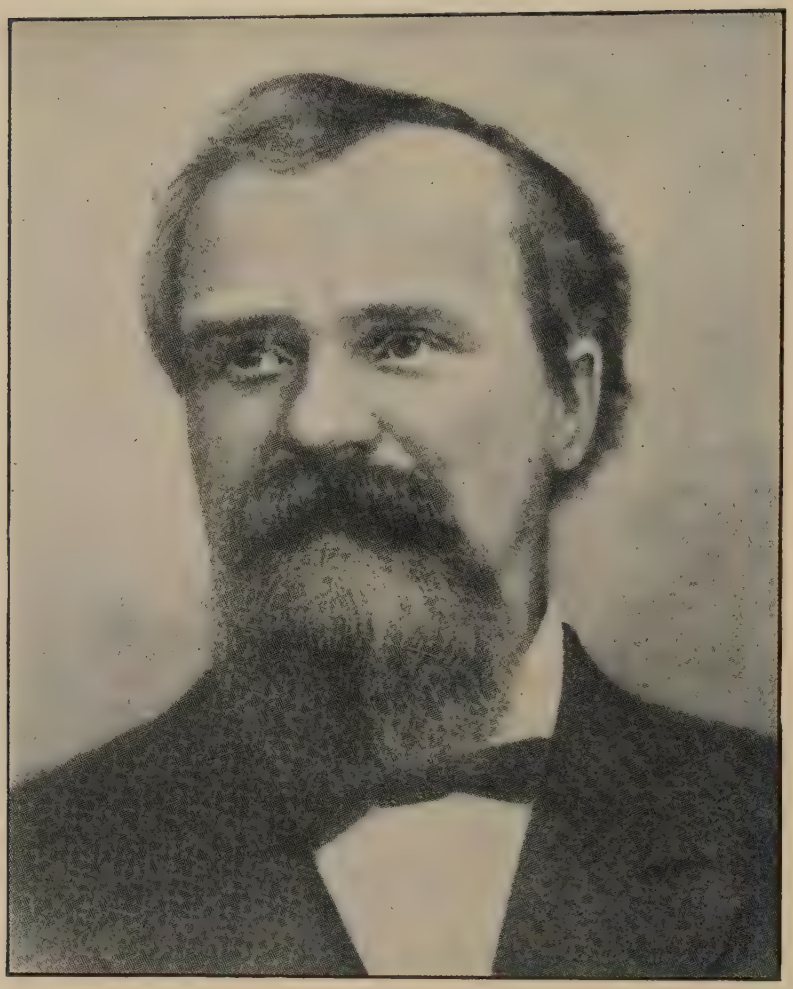
THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG was born at Killyleagh, Ireland, December 4, 1832. With his parents he landed in this country, at the age of twelve, and at sixteen enlisted in the regular army, serving ten years and retiring as orderly-sergeant. Soon after he removed to Cincinnati. In 1861 he was commissioned captain in General Fremont's Body Guard and served until January, 1862, when the guard was disbanded. In August, 1862, he recruited a company for the 118th Ohio Infantry. He rose to be Colonel and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. At the battle of Resaca, Colonel Young led the charge on the enemy's center, his regiment losing in a few minutes 116 out of 270 men engaged. For this and other acts of gallantry, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1865, and in October was elected a representative to the Ohio Legislature, serving two years. In 1871 he was chosen State Senator for one term. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and March, 1877, became Governor, when Rutherford B. Hayes assumed the presidency. Governor Young's rise from obscurity of an emigrant boy to the governorship of a great State, is a high tribute to American Institutions, as well as to his own integrity in civil life and unflinching courage as a soldier. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1888.



RICHARD MOORE BISHOP

1878-1880

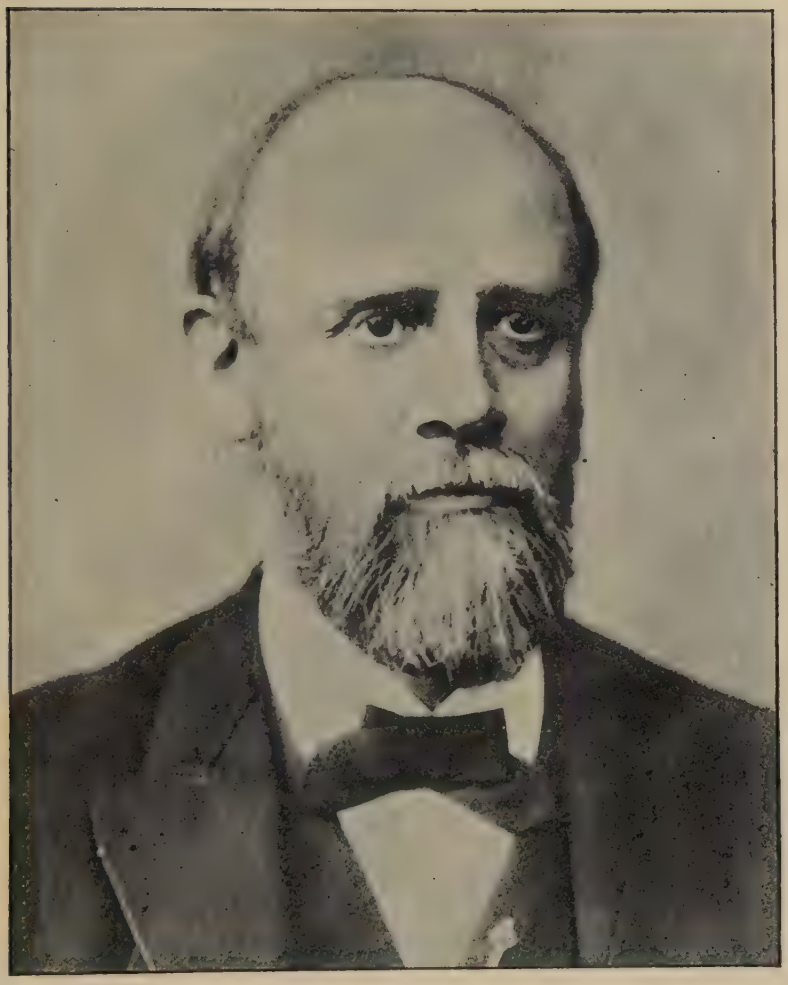
RICHARD MOORE BISHOP was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4, 1812. After a fair common school education, he entered into mercantile pursuits in his native county. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati, where later he became a senior member of the wholesale firm of R. M. Bishop & Co. In April, 1857, Mr. Bishop took his seat as a member of the City Council, and in the following year was elected President of that body. This was followed in 1859 by his election as Mayor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and for many years one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It was largely through his acquaintance and popularity in Kentucky and Tennessee that the rights of way were secured for the great outlet, which was so essential to the prosperity of Cincinnati. In 1877 the Democratic party nominated him to lead a forlorn hope for the governorship. At that time he was sixty five years of age, but in perfect health and vigor. It was on his part a great "handshaking" campaign, which resulted, much to the surprise of his opponents, in success by a large plurality. He served but one term, retiring with the respect and esteem of the people of the State. Governor Bishop died at Jacksonville, Fla., March 2, 1893.



CHARLES FOSTER

1880-1884

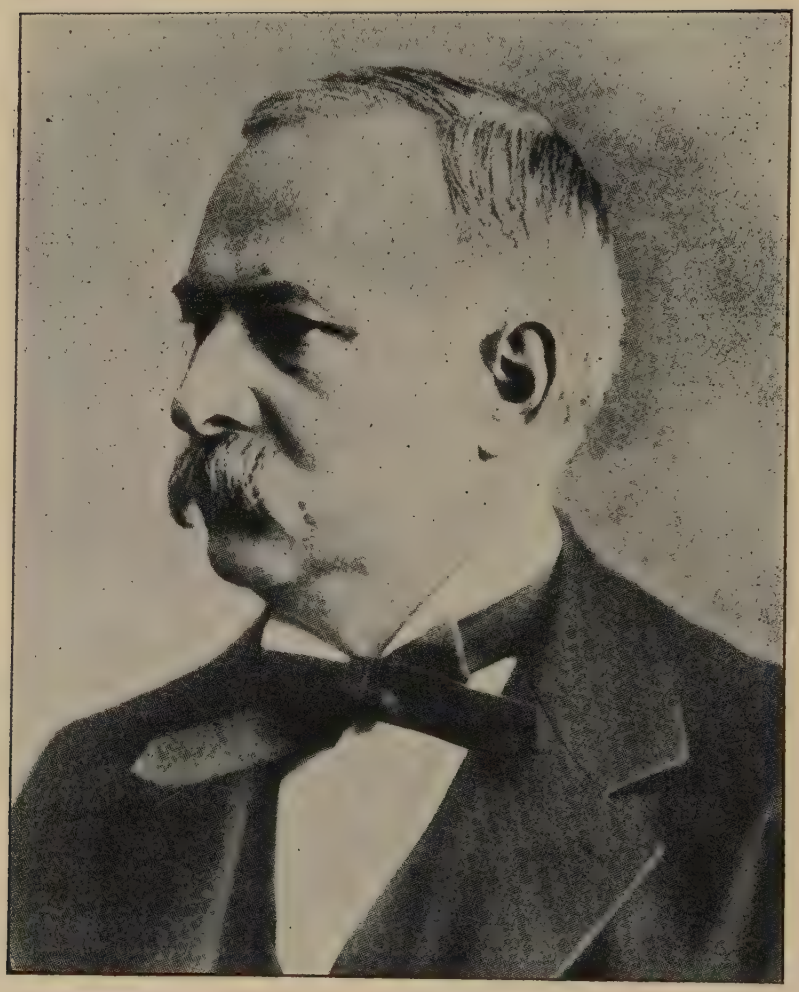
CHARLES FOSTER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. His parents were from Massachusetts. He received a common school education and engaged in business pursuits in the early part of his life. In 1870 he was elected to Congress and served for eight years, although his district was politically very strong against him. While in Congress he was noted for the straightforward and businesslike view that he took of all measures. He was one of the Republican leaders of that body. He was not the politician, but the business man, honest, able and courageous. The Republican Party, in 1879, nominated him for Governor and he was elected. Two years later he was re-elected. He administered State affairs with great success. He took advanced ground on taxing the liquor traffic and his party—in fact the entire people of Ohio—have endorsed his views. After his time expired as Governor he returned to Fostoria, devoting his attention to business affairs. He was phenomenal individually—one that has illustrated that a man can be Governor of this great State and at the same moment "Charlie" to everybody in it. Being born in Fostoria when all around was woods, growing up with the people, ever manifesting a cheerful, generous helping spirit, his life illustrates the fraternal idea; so the humblest individual of his home community rejoice that he is one of them.



GEORGE HOADLEY

1884-1886

GEORGE HOADLEY was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1825. He is one of the old Jonathan Edwards stock; his great grandmother, Mary Edwards, who married Major Timothy Dwight, was a daughter of the great divine. George Hoadley graduated at Western Reserve College and Harvard Law School, and in 1849 became a partner in the law firm of Chase and Ball, Cincinnati. In 1851, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was City Solicitor in 1855. In 1858 he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. His friend and partner, Gov. Salmon P. Chase, offered him a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, which he declined, as he did also in 1862, a similar offer made by Governor Tod. In 1866 he resigned his place in the Superior Court and resumed legal practice. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, and in October, 1883, was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, by whom he was in turn defeated in 1885. During the Civil War he became a Republican, but in 1876 his opposition to a protective tariff led him again to affiliate with the Democratic party. He was one of the counsel that successfully opposed the project of a compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, and was leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the case of Archbishop Purcell. He was professor in the Cincinnati Law School in 1864-1887, and for many years a trustee in the University. In March, 1887, he removed to New York and became the head of a law firm. He died at Watkins, New York, August 26, 1902.



JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

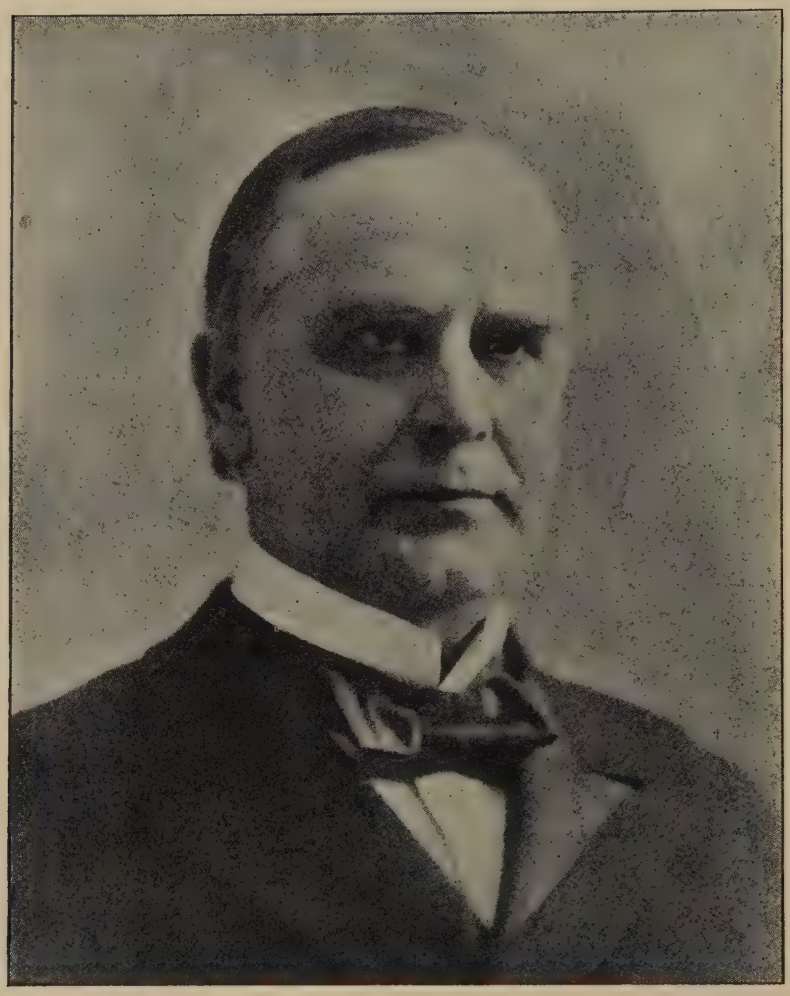
1886-1890

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER was born July 5, 1846, in a log cabin, about one mile north of Rainsboro. His ancestors came to Ohio from Virginia and Delaware on account of distaste of slavery. Bred on his father's farm, he assisted him on the farm, and the grist and saw mill thereon. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and distinguished himself wherever duty called him. He was made Sergeant in August, 1862; First Lieutenant in March, 1865; was breveted Captain "for efficient services." He was at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out of the army, after a brave and brilliant service, when but nineteen years of age. After the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and thence went to Cornell University. He graduated there July 1, 1869. In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, of Cincinnati, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadley, the Democratic candidate. He was re-nominated, and re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he was again re-nominated, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, James E. Campbell, of Butler County. His administrations have been marked by a brave and conscientious execution of all duties that are made his under the law. As an orator, for fearless and passionate eloquence, he has no superior in the State. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1897, and re-elected in 1903; his marked ability as a leader and statesman is unquestioned. He has several times been mentioned, prominently, in connection with the Presidency.

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL

1890-1892

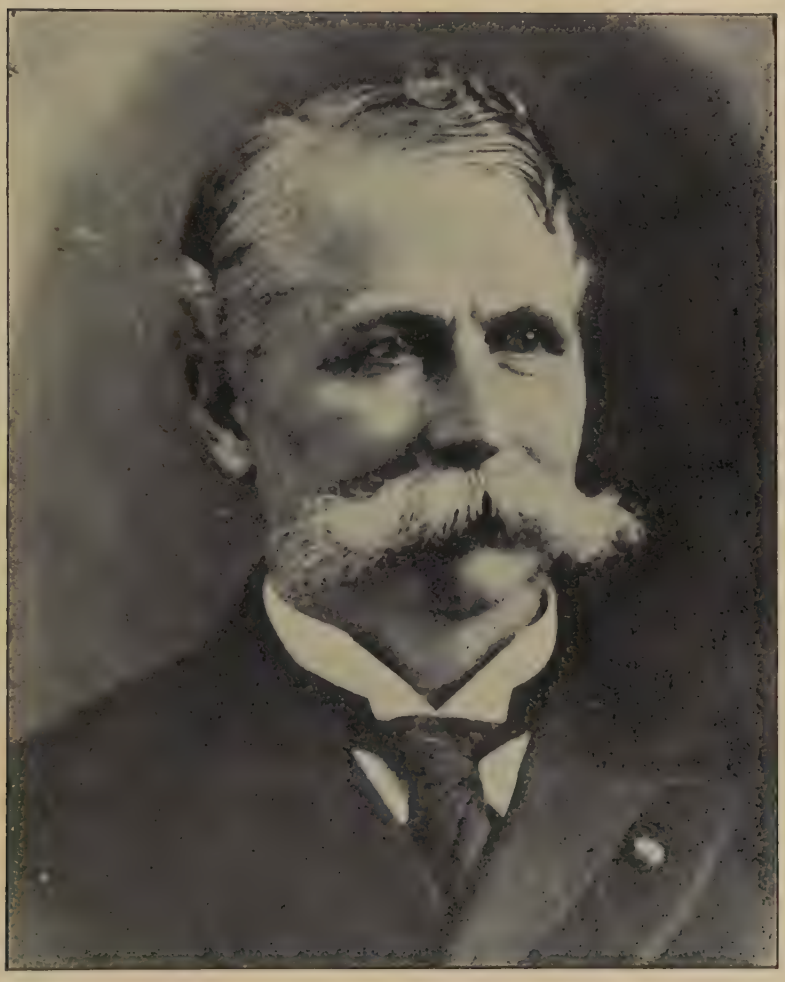
JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843. He was the son of Dr. Andrey and Laura Campbell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary Campbell. He received an academic education, and served in the United States Navy, enlisting in 1863, and taking part in the Mississippi and Red River Expedition in the Civil War, after which he taught school to raise money for the prosecution of his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler County, Ohio, and held the office four years. In 1882, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a Representative to the Forty-eighth Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth. In 1889, he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, after an exciting canvass. As Governor he called an extraordinary session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly October 14, 1890, to consider the affairs of the City of Cincinnati, and the act that passed, reorganizing the municipal government, was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1891 he was defeated in the gubernatorial canvass by William McKinley, although he ran 9,000 votes ahead of the ticket. He was again defeated by Asa S. Bushnell in 1895.



WILLIAM McKINLEY

1892-1896

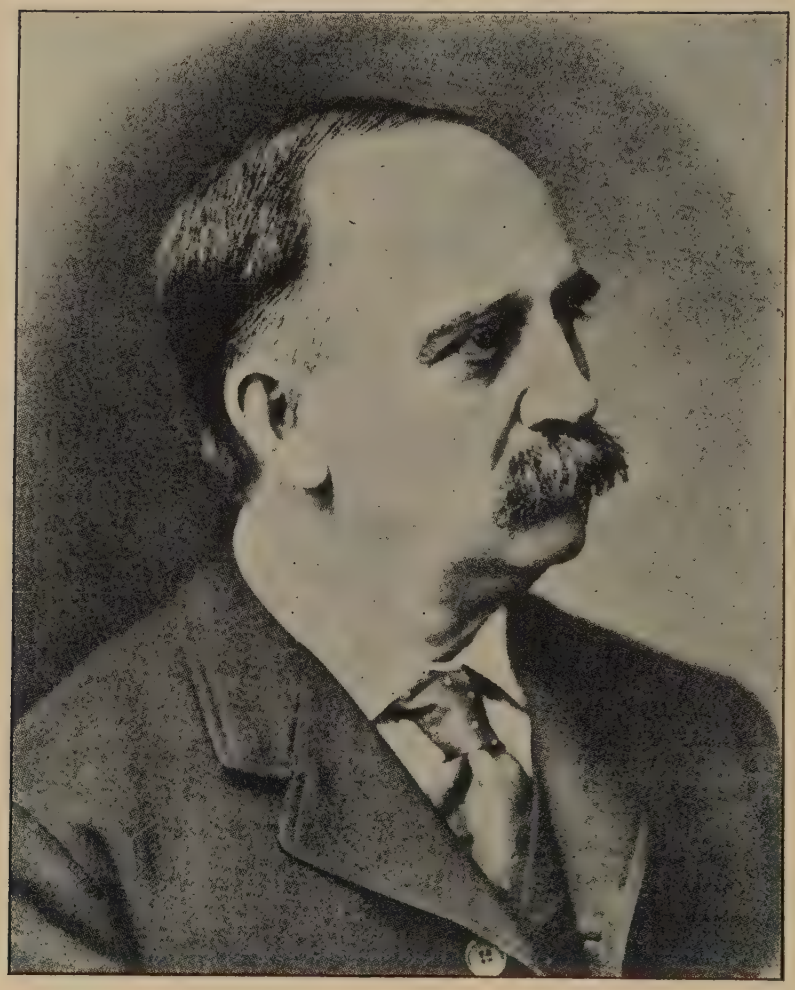
WILLIAM McKINLEY was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather, John McKinley, was a Revolutionary soldier. After receiving a common school and partial college education, he taught school, and clerked until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Advancement came frequently and deservedly, and he was mustered out with rank of Major. He was in all respects a typical Americtn soldier, just as throughout his long and successful career he was a typical American citizen. After attending Albany Law School he removed to Canton, and served the County of Stark for one term as Prosecuting Attorney. Engaging actively in politics, he was sent to Congress for fourteen years, during all of which time he held a high place in the councils of his party. He was, above all things and beyond everybody else, the champion of a protective tariff, and in the Fifty-first Congress (the last he served in), he succeeded in passing a tariff bill to his entire satisfaction, and that tariff has gone into history, indelibly associated with his name. In 1891 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1893. He was elected President of the United States in 1896, and re-elected in 1900, by majorities unprecedented in our history. He held this great office during the Spanish, Filipino and Chinese Wars, when history was rapidly making; when the trade relations of the whole world were recvolutionized, and when prosperity of the country resulting therefrom had gone far beyond his fondest expectations. In the midst of all, and while at the apex of his career he fell by the hand of an assassin, at Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901. He died as one might wish to die, when all the world spoke his praise; when he had many friends and no enemies; when his past was a monument of glory, and when, to him, the Christian of childlike faith, the future was secure.



ASA SMITH BUSHNELL

1896-1900

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL, of Sprinffield, was born at Rome, N. Y., on September 26, 1834. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, was a Revolutionary soldier who saw much service. His great-uncle, William Bushnell, was one of the forty-eight who made the first settlement at Marietta, and the stone table commemorating that event bears his name. His father, Daniel Bushnell, removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and in 1851 the future Governor removed to Springfield, where he resided up to the time of his death. In all these years he was engaged in active business, continually rising in influence and growing in wealth. During the Civil War Governor Bushnell served as a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry. In politics he was always an ardent Republican, contributing freely in time and money. He served the State as Quartermaster-General during both of Governor Foraker's administrations, and in 1887 declined a unanimous nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1895 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the largest plurality ever given, except in the darkest days of the Civil War, and was re-elected in 1897. He was an officer in the Episcopal Church, and was noted for his many charities, especially for a donation of $10,000 to the Masonic Home, which procured its location at Springfield. He was an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and a Thirty-third degree Mason.



GEORGE KILBON NASH

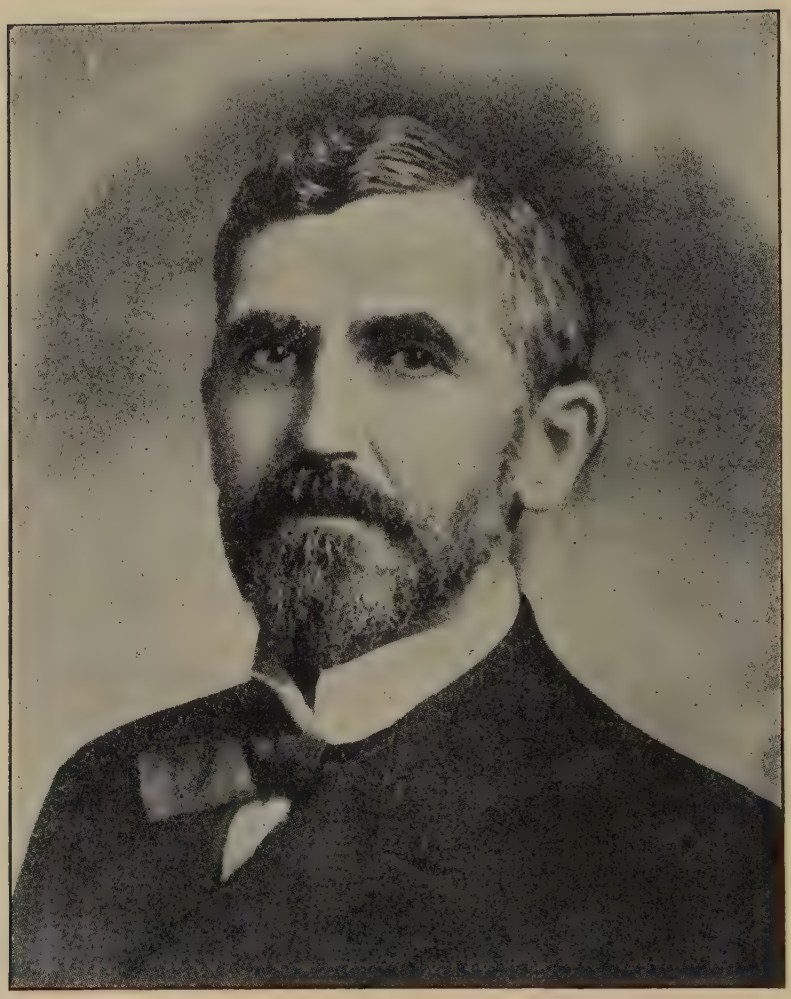
1900-1904

GEORGE KILBON NASH was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 14, 1842, and spent his early years on a farm. His parents were of sturdy New England stock. He entered Oberlin College in 1862, but in his sophomore year left to enlist as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry. After the war he went to Columbus and taught school and studied law, until his admission to the bar in 1867. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County from 1871 to 1875, and Attorney-General of the State from 1880 to 1883, when he was appointed upon the Supreme Court Commission (an adjunct to the Supreme Court, and with similar jurisdiction), created by a constitutional amendment. Judge Nash was several times Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and always active in State and National politics. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1899, and re-elected in 1901. Governor Nash had two of the most laborious administrations in the history of the State. By a decisin of the Supreme Court, the entire municipal system had to be re-organized. The Governor, after much study and toil, formulated a plan, which was enacted by the General Assembly on October 22, 1902, at an extraordinary session, called for by him for that purpose.

MYRON T. HERRICK

1904-1906

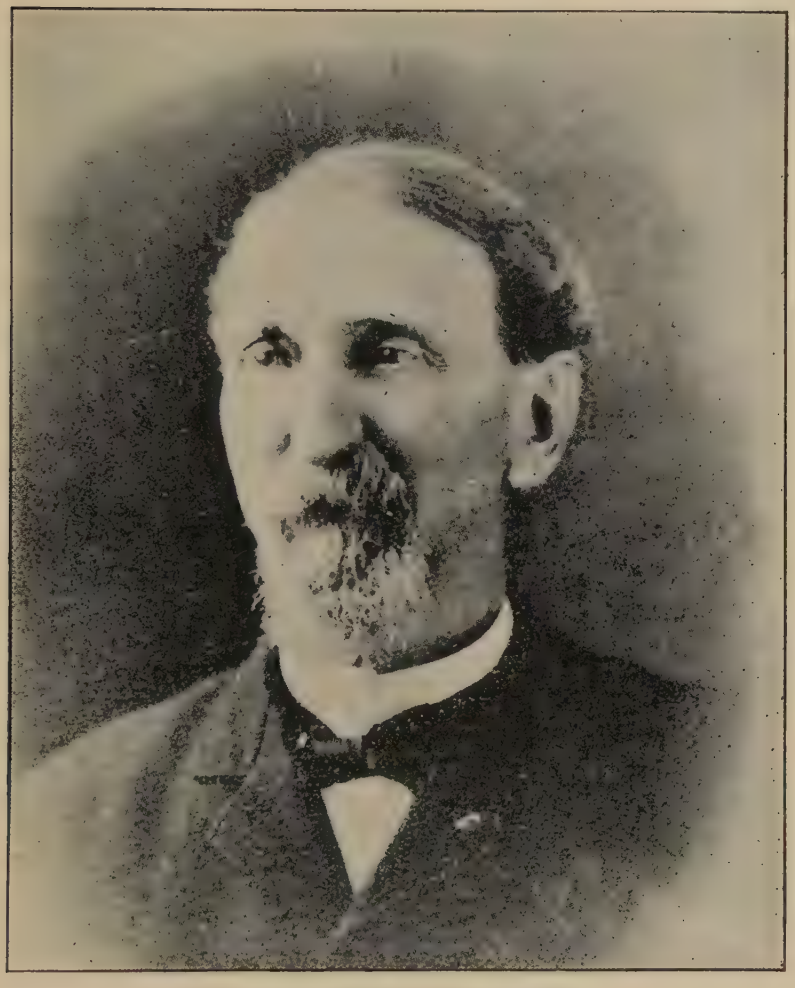
MYRON T. HERRICK was born at Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1854; the son of Timothy R, and Mary L. Herrick. His father came from a Massachusetts family of Colonial origin. His grandfather, Timothy Herrick, was one of the pioneers of Lorain County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the second war with England. Timothy R. Herrick, Governor Herrick's father, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1828. Governor Herrick was educated in the District School at Huntington; the Union Schools at Wellington, Ohio, and later on attended college at Oberlin, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1899, the emeritus degree was conferred upon him by the Ohio Wesleyan University. Governor Herrick came to Cleveland in the year 1875. He entered the law office of J. F. and G. E. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Herrick was a successful lawyer, and latterly became well-known as a business man and financier of ability. He is today recognized as one of the leading and most successful bankers in the country. He is at present the Chairman of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Associatiaon. In addition to the many financial interests, Governor Herrick is interested in various manufacturing, industrial and building enterprises in Cleveland, and the city has in many ways profited by the energy and public spirit which he has displayed. Governor Herrick's first vote was cast for President Rutherford B. Hayes, and he has ever since remained a Republican. He was a member of the Cleveland City Council in 1885, and accepted re-election at the close of his first term of office. He has always taken an active interest in political issues, local and national. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1904, and the elector-at-large for Ohio in 1900. He is at present a member of the Republican National Committee, and of its Advisory Committee. Under President McKinley, he was offered the United States Treasureship, and later the United States Ambassadorship to Rome, but both of these were declined. He was also offered the Ambassadorship to Rome by President Roosevelt, but again he declined. In 1893 he was a member of the Electoral College, and served as Chairman of the preliminary session when McKliney was nominated for Governor of Ohio. He was appointed by Governor McKinley as a member of his special staff. In 1886 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings; and in 1894, upon the death of the President, Samuel H. Mather, he succeeded him to the office of President, which he still occupies. He became a candidate in 1903, for the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, and received the marked honor of being selected as the unanimous choice of the convention—the second instance of the kind in the history of the State; William McKinley being the other candidate for Governer, to receive this recognition—and he was elected Governor of the State by a majority greater than that ever given a candidate for that office in Ohio. He served as embassador to France during the administration of Wm. H. Taft and was defeated at the polls in 1916 by Atlee Pomerene for the United States Senate.



JOHN M. PATTISON

1906-1908

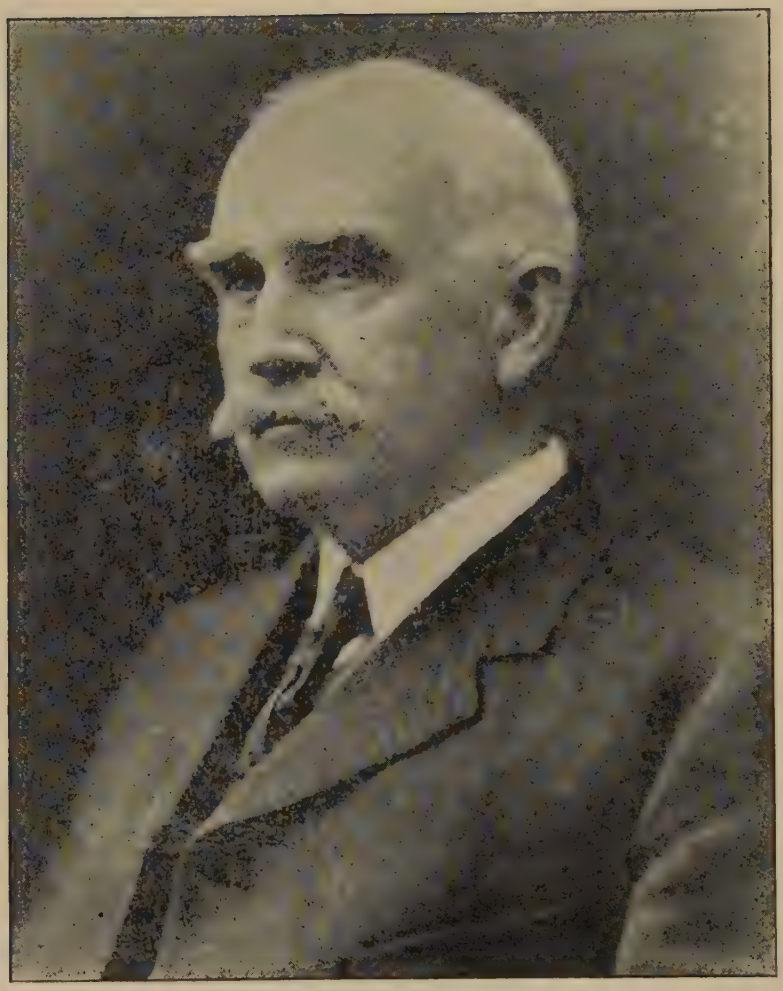
JOHN M. PATTISON was born at Boston, Clermont County, Ohio, June 13, 1849. His father, William Pattison, was a farmer of Buckeye birth, but his grandfather came from Kentucky, and his great grandfather from Pennsylvania; his mother was Mary Duckwall Pattison. As a boy, Governor Pattison worked upon the farm and served as a clerk in his father's country store. The parental roof being but a few miles from the boyhood home of General Grant, the Civil War caused more than ordinary excitement, and at sixteen years of age young Pattison enlisted in Company I of the 153d Ohio Volunteers, serving his country until honorably discharged. Entering Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, he worked his way through by teaching and laboring in the harvest fields. At Delaware, both Vice-President Fairbanks and Senator Foraker were his college-mates. Being graduated in 1869, Mr. Pattison's first work was in the life insurance business at Bloomington, Ill., representing the Union Central of Cincinnati. In the meantime studying law, in 1872 he removed to Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar. For nine years he practiced law his partner being Judge Alfred Yaple. In 1881 Mr. Pattison was elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Central Life Insurance Co., and ten years later succeeded to its presidency. He was a member of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and from 1890 to 1892 served in the National House of Representatives. Governor Pattison was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University. His home was at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he resided for more than twenty-five years. He was elected Governor of Ohio, November 7, 1905, on the Democratic ticket, his inauguration occurring January 8, 1906. He died at his home in "Promont," Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, June 18, 1906.



ANDREW L. HARRIS

1906-1908

ANDREW LINTER HARRIS, of Eaton, was born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1835, graduated at Miami University in 1860, enlisted as a private soldier in April, 1861, and was mustered out in 1865, as a brigadier general. He practiced law until 1875, and was Probate Judge of Preble County until 1882. He served in the Ohio Senate 1865-7, and in the House of Representatives 1885-9. He was a member of the National Industrial Commission 1898-1902. He was Lieutenant Governor when McKinley was Governor, 1892-6, and was elected lieutenant governor for the third time in 1905. On the death of Governor Pattison in June, 1906, he became Governor of Ohio. In 1908 he received the Republican nomination for Governor without opposition. While his record in the Civil War is one of the most heroic, he has also distinguished himself in civil life. He prepared that part of the report of the National Industrial Commission relating to agriculture, and was prominent in shaping state legislation while serving in both branches of the legislature, and as the presiding officer of the Senate. His record as the chief magistrate of the State is well known for his reforms in the State institutions, and for his constant attention to the interests of the State, in which he has been notably successful. Governor Harris came into the gubernatorial office with extensive and varied experience in State affairs. With his special qualifications and his unusual application and close attention to official business, he has done much good service—not in any one thing alone, but in all the departments and different lines of official duty.



JUDSON HARMON

42 Governor of Ohio, 1908-1910

JUDSON HARMON, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 3rd, 1846, graduated from the Baptist College of Granville, Licking County, in 1886, which college afterward honored him with the degree of L.L. D. In 1889 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. When 30 years of age he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, from 1876 to 1887 he was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in 1889 he was attorney general under Cleveland. He was a candidate before the Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1912 for the nomination for President, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson.

HARMON, COLSTON, GOLDSMITH & HOADLY

JUDSON HARMON
EDWARD COLSTON
A W GOLDSMITH
GEORGE HOADLY
OSCAR STOEHR
A W GOLDSMITH JR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ST. PAUL BUILDING

CINCINNATI, OHIO

May 8, 1917.

Dear Mr. Sterrett:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, I take pleasure in sending you a photograph under separate cover.

Wishing you success in your work, I am,

Very truly yours,

Judson Harmon

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio.

JAMES M. COX

43 Governor of Ohio, 1913-1915

45 Governor of Ohio, 1917-1919

JAMES M. COX, born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, in 1870. Educated in the public schools and worked in a printing office in Middletown, a reported for the cincinnati Enquirer, private secretary to Congressman Sorg, owner of The Dayton and Springfield News. When the operation of the Conservancy law of Ohio has been demonstrated, for which he is responsible, an unbiased history of him can not be written.

FRANK BARTLETT WILLIS

1915-1916

FRANK BARTLETT WILLIS was born in Lewis Center, Delaware County, Ohio, December 8, 1871. Graduated at the Northern Ohio University, Ada, Ohio, in 1893, as bachelor of Arts and as Master of Arts 1904, and as L. L. B. in 1906. Was professor of history and economics 1894-1906 in his Alma Mater and professor of law there in 1906 and admitted to practice law in 1906. Was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for two terms, 1900-4 and was a member of Congress 1911-13 from the 8th Ohio district. He was elected Governor of Ohio in November 1914, defeating James M. Cox by about 25,000 votes. He was renominated by his party and made the campaign of 1916 again against James M. Cox but was defeated by about 5,000 votes, running 95,000 votes ahead of Chas. E. Hughes, the republican candidate for president. His administration was marked by a rigid adherence to the promises made during his campaign to increase efficiency and cut off unnecessary expenses. His oration, in front of the capitol in 1916, on the removal of the battle flags of Ohio from the relic room of the capitol to sealed glass cases in the rotunda, was unsurpassed for pathos and patriotic eloquence in a state that has given the nation some of its greatest orators.

FRANK B. WILLIS
DELAWARE, OHIO

May 8th, 1912.

Hon. Col. Sherratt—

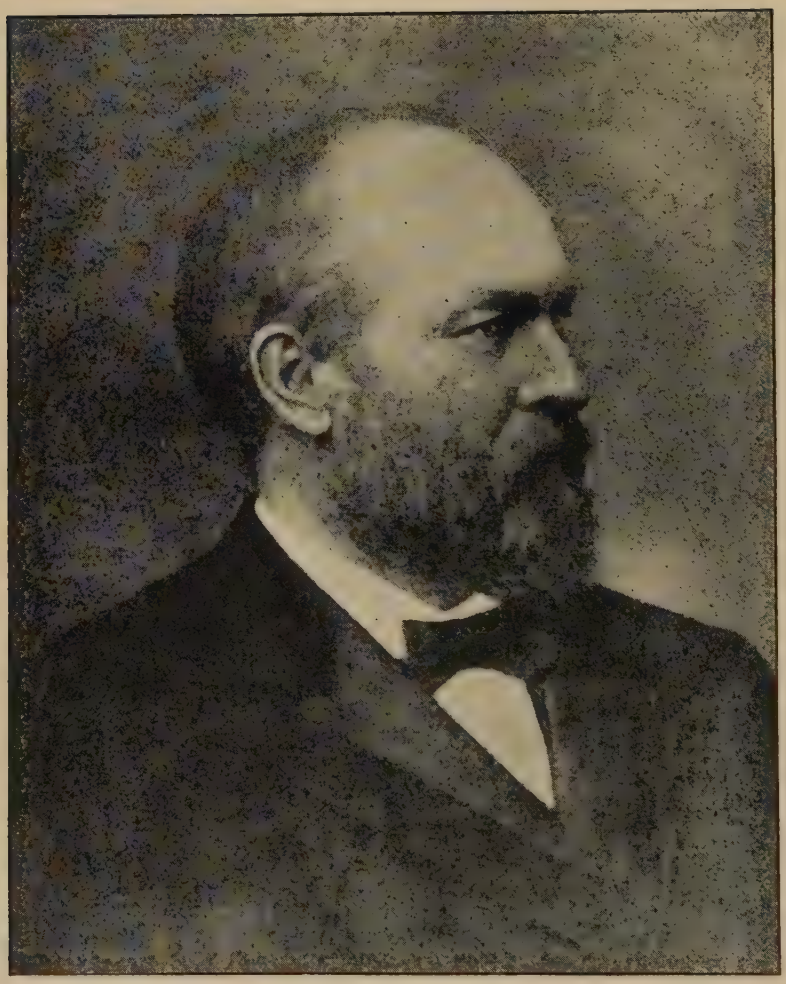
I have asked Prof. Galbreath of this state library to send you some "dope" along the line you suggest. Hope you get it in due time.

Thanks for your many kindnesses,

Yours, Willis

ULYSSES S. GRANT

18th President of the United States

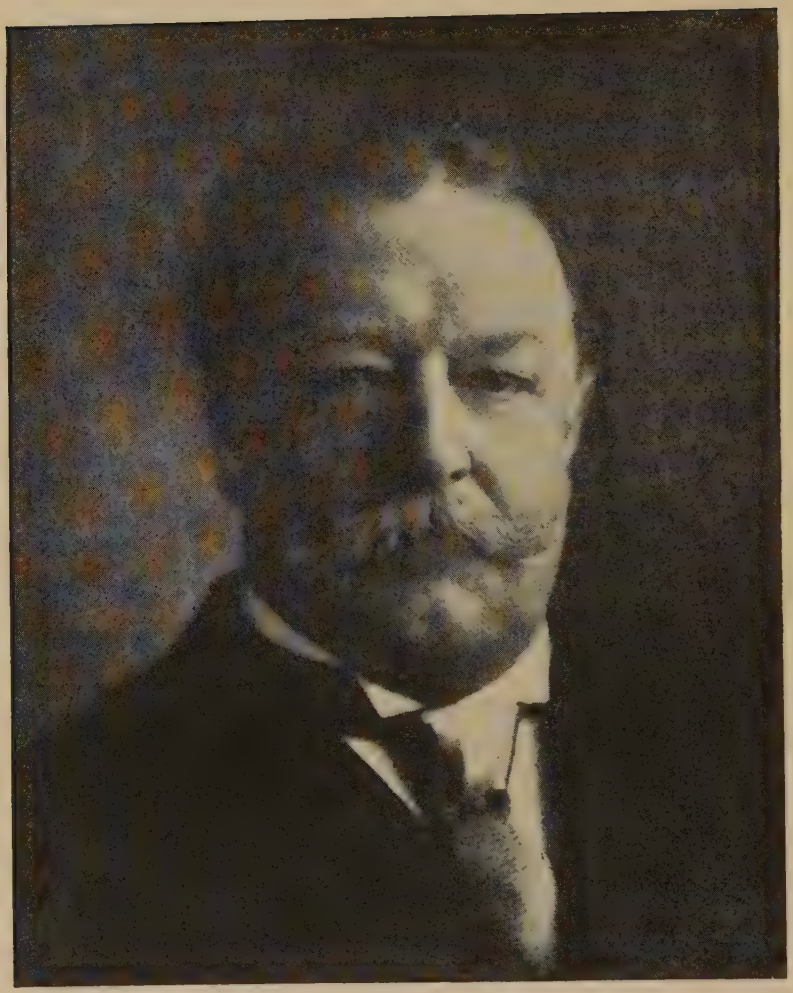


JAMES A. GARFIELD

20th President of the United States

BENJAMIN HARRISON

23rd President of the United States



WM. H. TAFT

Hamilton County: John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County: Rudolph Blair, Geo. Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County: Edward Tiffin President, Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County: Ephraim Cutter, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntire and Rufus Putnam.

THOMAS SCOTT, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State was held at Chillicothe, under the Constitution, created eight new counties: Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Ohio is situated between 38 and 41 north latitude and 80 and 84 of west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. It has a navigable water frontier of Lake Erie on the north and the Ohio river on the south of 666 miles. The eighty-eight counties of Ohio were organized on the following dates:

Name.	*Date.*
Adams	July 10, 1797
Allen	April 1, 1812
Ashland	Feb. 26, 1846
Ashtabula	June 7, 1807
Athens	March 1, 1805
Auglaize	1848
Belmont	Sept. 7, 1801
Brown	March 1, 1817
Butler	1803
Carroll	1832-1833
Champaign	March 1, 1805
Clark	March 1, 1817
Clermont	Dec. 9, 1800
Clinton	1810
Columbiana	March 25, 1803
Coshocton	April 1, 1811
Crawford	April 1, 1820
Cuyahoga	June 7, 1807
Darke	Jan. 3, 1809
Defiance	March 4, 1845
Delaware	Feb. 10, 1808
Erie	1838
Fairfield	Dec. 9, 1800
Fayette	March, 1810
Franklin	April 30, 1830
Fulton	Feb. 28, 1850
Gallia	April 30, 1803
Geauga	1805
Greene	May 1, 1803
Guernsey	March, 1810
Hamilton	Jan. 2, 1790
Hancock	April 1, 1820
Hardin	April 1, 1820
Harrison	Jan. 1, 1814
Henry	April 1, 1820
Highland	May, 1805
Hocking	March 1, 1818
Holmes	Jan. 20, 1824
Huron	Feb. 7, 1809
Jackson	March, 1816
Jefferson	July 29, 1797
Knox	March 1, 1808
Lake	March 6, 1840
Lawrence	March 1, 1816
Licking	March 1, 1808
Logan	March 1, 1817
Lorain	Dec. 26, 1822
Lucas	June, 1835
Madison	March, 1810
Mahoning	March 1, 1846
Marion	March 1, 1824
Medina	Feb. 18, 1812
Meigs	April 1, 1819
Mercer	April 1, 1820
Miami	Jan. 16, 1807
Monroe	Jan. 29, 1813
Montgomery	May 1, 1803
Morgan	March 1, 1818
Morrow	Feb. 24, 1848
Muskingum	March 1, 1804
Noble	March 11, 1851
Ottawa	March 6, 1840
Paulding	April 1, 1820

Perry	March 1, 1817
Pickaway	Jan. 12, 1810
Pike	1815
Portage	June 7, 1807
Preble	March 1, 1808
Putnam	April 1, 1820
Richland	March 1, 1813
Ross	August 20, 1798
Sandusky	April 1, 1820
Scioto	May 1, 1803
Seneca	April 1, 1820
Shelby	1819
Stark	Feb. 13, 1808
Summit	March 3, 1840
Trumbull	1800
Tuscarawas	Feb. 15, 1808
Union	April 1, 1820
Van Wert	April 1, 1820
Vinton	March 23, 1850
Warren	May 1, 1803
Washington	Juy 26, 1788
Wayne	1796
Williams	April 1, 1820
Wood	April 1, 1820
Wyandot	Feb. 3, 1845

GOVERNORS OF OHIO

Edward Tiffin	1803-1807
Return J. Meigs	1807-1814
Thomas Worthington	1814-1818
Ethan A. Brown	1818-1822
Jeremiah Morrow	1822-1826
Allen Trimble	1826-1830
Duncan McArthur	1830-1832
Robert Lucas	1832-1836
Joseph Vance	1836-1838
Wilson Shannon	1838-1840
Thomas Corwin	1840-1842
Wilson Shannon	1842-1844
Mordecai Bartley	1844-1846
William Bebb	1846-1848
Seabury Ford	1848-1850
Reuben Wood	1851-1853
Wiliam Medill	1853-1855
Salmon P. Chase	1855-1859
William Dennison	1859-1861
David Tod	1861-1863
John Brough	1863-1865
Jacob D. Cox	1865-1869
Rutherford B. Hayes	1869-1871
Edward F. Noyes	1871-1875
Rutherford B. Hayes	1875-1876
Thomas Young	1876-1877
Richard M. Bishop	1877-1879
Charles Foster	1879-1883
George Hoadley	1883-1885
Joseph B. Foraker	1885-1889
James B. Campbel	1889-1891
William McKinley, Jr.	1891-1895
Asa S. Bushnell	1895-1899
George K. Nash	1899-1903
Myron T. Herrick	1903-1905
James M. Pattison	1905-
Andrew L. Harris	1905-1907
Judson Harmon	1908-1912
James M. Cox	1912-1914
Frank B. Willis	1914-1916
James M. Cox	1916-

In 1803 there was but one candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Edward Tiffin received 4,564 votes. In 1805 there was no contest and Edward Tiffin received 4,788 votes. The first contest was in 1807, when Return J. Meigs, a Federalist, received 5,550 votes, and Nathaniel Massie, Republican, received 4,757 votes. In the contest of 1916, James M. Cox, Democrat, received in round numbers 606,000 votes, and Frank B. Willis, Republican, received over 600,000 votes. The entire vote of Ohio in 1916 was over 1,250,000.

Ohio has arisen from a population of 25,000, on admission to the Union, to a population in 1917 of more than 5,000,000 souls. She is fourth in population and wealth among her sister States. For many years she was third, until the great city of Chicago had begun to achieve her ambition in her meteoric career to become finally the most populous city of the world. Illinois is now third in population and wealth.

The following letter from the Tax Commission of Ohio will explain in the most authentic manner possible to be obtained the wealth of Ohio:

McKINLEY MONUMENT

On west front of Capitol building, Columbus, Ohio.

THE TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO
COLUMBUS

November 28, 1916.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of November 26th, the Commission herewith encloses copy of table No. 8, giving the grand duplicate of Ohio for the year 1915. Tables for 1916 will not be ready for several weeks yet.

According to this table the total value of property in Ohio for purposes of taxation in 1915 was $7,366,503,555. In the belief of most people who have looked into the subject, however, you would be considerably in error in assuming that this represents the wealth of the State. The fact of the matter is that it is generally estimated the wealth of Ohio is from two to three times this amount. The real estate in the State is probably upon the duplicate at a large percentage of its valuation, but the intangible property is not. For example, the total amount of monies (including cash on hand) listed for taxation in 1915 was $143,900,599, which was $837,190,991 less than the monies on deposit. In the belief of Mr. Boyle, late member of this Commission, who made some investigation on this subject: "Probably only seven or eight per cent of the total invisible wealth of Ohio is listed for taxation."

In addition there must also be considered the question of exempted property in Ohio. The United States Census Bureau averages the value of statutory exempted property in Ohio as one-eighth of the value of the taxed real property and improvements. On this basis the estimated value of legally exempted property in Ohio in 1912 was $356,302,276; and on the same basis the value of exempted property in 1915 was $590,668,092. But unquestionably the actual amount was enormously greater. To quote the Tax Commissioner's report for 1915: "What the sum total of these exemptions and failures to list amounts to, it is impossible to say—that they count up to many millions of dollars is certain—and some investigators place the amount at over a billion dollars."

Very truly yours,
THE TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO.
By C. A. Jones, Secretary.

If instead of three times the present tax duplicate, it were multiplied by two, our actual State duplicate would be about $15,000,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the entire wealth of England. The most reliable figures which we are able to obtain in relation to the wealth of the United States in 1916 is $185,000,000,000. The next richest nation, England, is worth $85,000,000,000. The railroads of the United States alone represent a paper value of $20,000,000,000, and employ more than one and a half million men. Ohio is richer than many of the kingdoms of the Old World. The following is her wealth by counties, which can, no doubt, be doubled with safety:

Adams County	$ 13,578,380
Allen County	93,109,550
Ashland County	44,496,220
Ashtabula County	96,124,470
Athens County	38.512,325
Auglaize County	40.759,410
Belmont County	82,827,880
Brown County	21,460,884
Butler County	115,994,700
Carroll County	18,081,485
Clark County	98,017,160
Champaign County	46,144,171
Clermont County	26,237,910
Clinton County	35,982,030
Columbiana County	95,878,460
Coshocton County	36,985,620
Crawford County	57,995,460
Cuyahoga County	1,119,491,830
Darke County	72,739,980
Defiance County	39,568,690
Delaware County	43,582,710
Erie County	68,366,860
Fairfield County	64,848,050
Fayette County	39,041,390
Franklin County	360,255,640
Fulton County	39,574,300
Gallia County	14,918,085
Geauga County	17,739,060

Greene County	45,795,680
Guernsey County	39,192,265
Hamilton County	702,870,876
Hancock County	99,851,380
Hardin County	49,865,450
Harrison County	28,615,780
Henry County	40,146,780
Highland County	32,137,410
Hocking County	23,525,800
Holmes County	25,811,040
Huron County	62,054,330
Jackson County	17,727,230
Jefferson County	83,310,690
Knox County	48,299,710
Lake County	53,923,510
Lawrence County	31,24,462
Licking County	87,816,050
Logan County	44,624,330
Lorain County	126,587,000
Lucas County	310,755,876
Madison County	43,588,240
Mahoning County	233,777,130
Marion County	63,092,730
Medina County	44,003,120
Meigs County	18,907,010
Mercer County	43,737,750
Miami County	71,903,050
Monroe County	20,673,800
Montgomery County	232,822,840
Morgan County	15,775,130
Morrow County	26,552,165
Muskingum County	65,101,690
Noble County	15,711,640
Ottawa County	38,816,080
Paulding County	36,608,940
Perry County	30,039,598
Pickaway County	50,319,165
Pike County	12,150,265
Portage County	53,931,120
Preble County	41,391,850
Putnam County	44,004,225
Richland County	69,434,740
Ross County	50,673,220
Sandusky County	65,598,400
Scioto County	56,323,660
Seneca County	72,004,750
Shelby County	41,260,500
Stark County	194,706,120
Summit County	213,339,220
Trumbull County	101,451,390
Tuscarawas County	74,178,730
Union County	37,745,700
Van Wert County	51,360,520
Vinton County	10,075,175
Warren County	35,349,960
Washington County	47,181,250
Wayne County	70,414,180
Williams County	41,925,910
Wood County	87,477,080
Wyandot County	40,627,115
Total	$7,366,503,555

The total receipts from taxes in the State of Ohio for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was $19,111,848.04, and the disbursements for the same period was $19,671,985.07. There was a balance in the treasury on that date of $7,105,631.39. The expense of conducting the affairs of the State for the fiscal year June 30, 1917, will be more than $20,000,000.

Article VI of the ordinance of 1787 provides: "There shall be neither slavery or voluntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, *provided always* that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or their service as aforesaid."

It will be noted that by the ordinance, a fugitive slave could be arrested in free territory and returned into bondage, and all the forces of law could be made effective to acomplish that purpose. While this instrument has been regarded as one of the most progressive in enlightened government, under its provisions, imprisonment for debt was lawful and practiced in Ohio for 40 years after her admission into the Union. When the State Senate convened in 1828, it was found that Senator Andrew Mack, of Cincinnati, was not present, and inquiry brought out the fact that he was in jail for debt in his home

OHIO STATE CAPITOL

town. The people demanded the release, not on the ground it was wrong to imprison one for debt, but that the decision was a violation of the special immunity from arrest of a member of the Legislature, and on that ground he was released, but no effort was made by that General Assembly to repeal the law. In fact, imprisonment for debt was not abolished in Ohio until 1832, and the law then passed was full of "exceptions and "buts."

For a period of 10 years after Ohio was admitted, whipping posts and stocks were familiar instruments. Every county seat in Ohio up to 1811 was provided with these repulsive and brutal instruments of torture. For attempted rape, 39 stripes were received, but if the offender were a male 39 stripes were repeated. In 1805 the criminal laws were amended and the number of stripes for various crimes was further classified. Public executions, with their ghastly and demoralizing influences, were abolished in 1885. Electrocution was substituted for hanging in 1896. Lotteries in Ohio were legal until 1821, the year Perry was laid out. On that date a law was passed prohibiting all lotteries except such as were authorized by the Legislature. The first attempt to improve the Muskingum River was by means of a lottery, and one of the first bridges over that stream was erected through the proceeds of a lottery. Churches, in the early days, were often built from the sale of lottery tickets. They were abolished by law in 1821. Although slavery in the northwest territory was prohibited by the great ordinance the women of Ohio in the early days were in all minds and purposes in a state of bondage. The husband acquired absolute ownership over her. It was not until 1861 that married women obtained the legal right to hold property in their own names and use the income thereof for their own purposes. It was 31 years before the law-makers accorded her as a human and granted her the right to sue and be sued. They were granted the right to vote at school elections in 1878. They have always been taxed, but the right of representation in any sense for many years, and but in a partial sense now, has been allowed them. In this year of 1917 the law has full rights of citizenship in connection therewith, and all taxpayers vote as to her full enfranchisement in Ohio within a short time. Indeed, the signs of the times very clearly indicate that a Constitutional Amendment will be submitted for ratification by the State within a short time, which will probably be ratified by two-thirds of them and thus provide in the organic law for woman's ballot.

Although the great ordinance prohibited slavery in the northwest territory, slavery had already existed within the boundary for many years prior to 1787, and was continued after that date. The French people who had settled in Detroit, Michigan; Vincennes, Indiana; Kaskaskia, Illinois, and at other points in those States under upon Governor St. Clair, who told the French settlers that the ordinance did not free slaves then held. At the end of the seven years' war in 1763, when France ceded to England all the territory east of the Mississippi which she had heretofore claimed, the French settlers were guaranteed their rights to continue holding slaves, and Spain's treaty with England in 1783, ceded the United States not to interfere with the property of English settlers, including their slaves. The first Constitution of the State of Illinois permitted those who held slaves to continue in their possession as property and retain them in servitude, and this Constitution was approved by the Congress of the United States. Indiana, headed by William Henry Harrison, organized a movement to introduce slavery in Indiana. When a proposition was offered in 1802 in the Constitutional Convention to allow slavery in Ohio in a modified form, it was defeated by only one vote. In that day the free man of color was required to give a bond in the sum of $500 not to become a public charge before he would be

allowed to locate in any community, and in the event such bond was not furnished, the service of such colored person should be sold to the highest bidder. Those settlers from slave States who came to Ohio in that early time brought their slaves with them and enjoyed their services without compensation for many years.

A colored man for the first 25 years of our State history had about as much show for freedom as the proverbial snowball in Hades. Two years prior to the admission of Ohio, or in 1800, by an Act of Congress, signed by President Adams, the northwest territory was divided into two territories by a line drawn from a point below Cincinnati, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, north to the Canadian border. The eastern territory embraced Ohio and a part of Michigan retained the name of northwest territory. The western division was named Indiana Territory, with Vincennes as the capital. William Henry Harrison was then the delegate in Congress, and desiring to be made the Governor or the new territory, he succeeded in his desire.

There have been four Constitutional Conventions in Ohio, viz., 1802, 1850, 1873 and 1912. The people refused to ratify the one framed in 1873. The one of 1912 submitted forty-two amendments, of which thirty-four were adopted.

The Constitution of 1850 was demanded by the people because under the one of 1802 their right to elect all State and local officers had been abridged. They also demanded the limitation of the State debt, biennial sessions of the Legislature, prohibition of special acts of incorporations and laws of a general nature, unless made of uniform operation throughout the State, reform of the judicial system, abolition of all property qualifications required of office-holders and voters, creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor, prevention of the State or any political subdivision from becoming a stockholder in any private enterprise, and taxation of all property by a uniform rule, and all these were incorporated in the Constitution of 1850-51.

The salary of the first Governor, Edward Tiffin, was $900. It was raised to $1,000 in 1822. In 1852 it was raised to $1,800. In 1865 it became $4,000. In 1887 to $8,000, and in 1906 to $10,000. William Medill was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1851 and succeeded Governor Wood as Governor of Ohio in 1853.

"In Ohio the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of State officers, but any such officer, when impeached, must be tried by the Senate, and it requires a two-thirds vote of that body to convict. In the trial of Judges Tod and Pease, in 1809, the Senate voted 15 to 9 in favor of conviction in both cases. They were thus acquitted, as it required 16 votes to convict.

"In Ohio, from its admission in 1803, township and town officers have been elective, and such elections at first were annual. Of county officers, only sheriff and coroner have been elective from the beginning. The office of county commissioner was created and made elective in 1804 and a board of three members was authorized. The office of county auditor was created and made elective in 1824. County treasurers were at first appointed by the associate judges of each county, but were made elective in 1827. Clerks of court were appointed by the courts until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. Prosecuting attorneys at first were appointed by the Supreme Court, but were made elective in 1833. Recorders at first were appointed for seven-year terms by the associate judges in each county, but were made elective in 1831. Surveyors at first were appointed by the courts, but were also made elective in 1831. There were no probate judges in Ohio until authorized by the Constitution of 1851. Under the Constitution of 1802 such duties were performed by the associate judges of each county, who

LORD BALTIMORE

The thumb screw of the inquisition created an exodus of Catholics from the old world, and Lord Baltimore built up a new state on the shores of the Chesapeake, founded on religious freedom.

were appointed by the General Assembly." (J. W. Tannehill.)

The first Constitution provided that only white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, residents of the State one year, who had paid or were charged with a State or county tax, had the right to vote. No man in that day could either vote or hold office unless he paid a tax. Even if elected to office, he could not be sworn in unless he had paid taxes.

The first General Assembly consisted of 15 Senators and 30 Representatives. In the present General Assembly there are 33 Senators and 123 Representatives. They each receive $1,000 per annum salary and weekly mileage to and from home of two cents per mile. The first General Assembly paid $2.00 per day for each day in session, and not to exceed $2.00 for each mile going to and returning from the session. The first General Assembly cost the State for salaries, mileage and clerk hire a total of less than $6,000. The clerk hire and salaries of the 1915 session cost the State $66,227.30, and the whole expense of the session was $262,074.48.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union, the general government reserved the title to herself of all lands except those previously sold or granted. The land tracts of Ohio were then divided as follows:

1. Congress lands, which comprised all sales made by authority of Congress. These lands had been or would be surveyed and laid out in townships six miles square, and these townships subdivided into sections containing 640 acres. One section in each township was reserved for educational purposes, to be disposed of in any manner approved by the State which it deemed best to subserve the purpose for which it was set apart.

2. The United States military tract was set aside by Congress to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. It includes 2,500,000 acres of land between the Greenville Treaty line and the lands known as the Congress lands above described and the Refugee lands to be hereafter described.

3. The Virginia military lands lay between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers and extended south of the Ohio. Washington had, at one time, large holdings in this section. These lands were largely deeded to the soldiers of the Old Dominion who served with Washington during the disastrous Braddock campaign and during the seven years' French and English war from 1756 to 1763.

4. Those lands in extreme northeastern Ohio, known since the days of Charles II of England as the Western Reserve, were granted by that monarch in 1662 to the colony of Connecticut. It is the opinion of the author that the title of Connecticut was not good, since none of the titles granted by English monarchs conveying lands west of the Alleghenies was valid until the treaty of peace in Paris, 1763, between England and France. The general government conceded these 3,800,000 acres to the State of Connecticut in order to obtain the right of jurisdiction.

5. The fire lands of Ohio consisted of a half million acres donated by Connecticut in the northeast portion of the State to those persons during the Revolutionary War who had suffered from fire.

6. The Ohio Company's purchase is the tract at Marietta on which General Putnam and his New England associates settled, and heretofore described.

7. The Symmes purchase, heretofore described, brought more immediate results to the new State than any of the others.

8. The Refugee tract consisted of 100,000 acres extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north and south.

9. The French tract consisted of 24,000 acres in the southeast quarter of Scioto County, and was ceded to the French families that lost their claims at Gallipolis through invalid titles. This cession was made in 1795, and a few years afterward

12,000 additional acres were added to the grant.

10. The Dohrman grant includes a section six miles square in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation for the aid and shelter he rendered Americans.

11. The Zanes grant included a portion of land on the Muskingum where Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane by Congress in 1796 as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held prisoner during the Revolutionary War, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

12. The Ohio canal lands included 1,000,000 acres set aside for the purpose of aiding in the construction of canals where practicable.

13. The Turnpike lands of Ohio comprised 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were supposed to provide for the transportation of mail stage, troops and other United States property free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

14. The Maumee road lands extend the length of the road from the Maumee River at Perrysburg to the western limit of the Western Reserve, a distance of 46 miles in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians at the treaty at Brownstown in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio under the obligation that the State should make and maintain the projected road within four years after the transfer.

15. The school lands of Ohio were intended to embrace one-thirty-sixth part of all the land in the State, and the sale of these lands should be devoted to the purposes of education in the interest and for the general benefit of the population. Section No. 16 was designated in the township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes purchases, the United States Military lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

16. There were 27,040 acres of land set aside for college purposes located in the center of Jackson County, together with a quarter mile township in Delaware County. In 1824 the Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements such as might be specified by Congress.

17. The Moravian lands of Ohio were originally grants by the old Continental Congress in 1787, and confirmed by the Congress of 1796, to Moravian brethren of Bethlehem, Pa., in sacred trust and for the use of those Indians who had embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to settle and live thereon. There were three tracts of 4,000 acres each, situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823 the Indians released their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county for 24,000 acres in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

18. The Ministerial lands were all of sections 29 in the Ohio Company's and the Symmes purchases, which were reserved to aid in the support of ministers of the Gospel.

19. The Salt Lands of Ohio were set aside by the National Government and comprised 23,040 acres near the present

PERRY'S VICTORY

site of Jackson, in Jackson County, 4,000 acres in Brown township, Delaware County, and two sections in Muskingum County, one in Salt Creek township, and one in Wayne township. Part of the latter section is now in Brush Creek township, and this part, which is on the west side of the Muskingum River that contains the Salt Springs. It was stipulated by the Congress in the Act of May 18, 1796 that these salt reservations should never be sold, but in 1816, the Congress authorized the sale of 64 acres of the Jackson County reservation. The proceeds of this sale of lots and land were $7,196.00 which was used to construct county buildings. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell all salt reservations and the only stipulation as to the use of the receipts was that they should be used for "literary purposes."

The General Assembly in 1826 ordered the sale of all salt lands. These funds were paid into the State treasury and in 1829 were transferred to the State Common School fund.

The sales amounted to about $30,000. For a number of years accumulated interest was added to the principal until it amounted to $41,024.00. This sum appeared each year in the Auditor of State's statement of the irreducible debt, until 1870 when it was printed for the last time and then disappeared forever. The State had used the money and the schools never received one penny. The last payment into this fund was made in 1849 and the total then of $41,024.00 with interest at six per cent up to the present would make an aggregate amount of $200,000.00 due the schools of Ohio.

The Scioto Salt Springs were the most noted and valuable. Their existence was known to the English as early as 1755. They were visited regularly by the Indians and the early settlers and when Ohio became a State the General Assembly appointed an agent to collect a license fee of three cents per gallon quarterly on the capacity of each salt kettle used by the salt makers. A thriving settlement sprang up around the Salt Springs which were then a part of Ross County and the growing village caused the General Assembly to create the new County of Jackson with the county seat at the salt works. The Delaware Salt Springs were of little value. The supply of salt water was not sufficient to pay operation and the attempt ended in failure. The springs on Salt creek in Muskingum County, near the present town of Chandlersville, were of more importance. The Marietta settlers began making salt there in 1795. The following year there were 24 kettles being operated. Even with cheap labor and fuel, it cost $3.00 per bushel to produce salt. The Chandler family were the most noted salt makers of the region. The sales of the salt reservation by the State followed by the abandonment of salt making at the salt springs, the drilling of salt wells furnishing superior brine in other sections of the State. Ohio, about 1840, was a large producer of salt, Morgan, Athens, and Meigs counties being then in the lead. Ohio has few salt furnaces today.

The importance of these salt reservations to the early settlers of Ohio will be best understood when it is known that a pound of salt then cost as much as a pound of sugar does in this more modern time.

There was a serious controversy between Ohio and Michigan on the question of a boundary line between them in the year 1835. Michigan claimed that the Ordinance of 1787 was a line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, due east to Lake Erie. This would have made Toledo and adjacent teritory a part of the State of Michigan. The Constitution of the State of Ohio fixed the northern boundary line at a point which included Toledo and about twenty miles north of that city and this Constitution was ratified by the Congress. Governor Mason, of Michigan, refused to be governed by these

conditions and occupied the disputed territory with militia. There was some skirmishing and several Ohio citizens were captured and imprisoned. Governor Lucas, of Ohio, called a special sesion of the Legislature and 10,000 troops were authorized to defend Ohio soil, and the sum of $300,000 was appropriated for their maintenance with authority given to Lucas to borrow $300,000 more, if necessary. Old Hickory was then President and quickly ended the trouble by removing Governor Mason from office. In 1836, Michigan was admitted as a State and compensated by adding the upper peninsula to the new State.

In 1885, three Constitutional Amendments were carried in the election by the required vote which changed State, County and District elections from October to November. It was made lawful to print an affirmative vote on all party ballots, which being done, the vote stood 480,000 for and 55,000 against. The first State election in November was held in 1886. It lessened the expense and eliminated some very questionable political methods practiced by the various political parties to influence the national elections held one month later. The Australion ballot was first used in Ohio in the fall of 1891 and had been used in Australia since 1856. All nominations for office in Ohio by the old convention method was abandoned on the adoption of the new Constitution of 1912. If the question of a Primary or a convention method of nomination were before the voters of Ohio again, the State would probably go back to conventions by a large majority. There are very serious objections urged against the new primary method. First, it bunches candidates as ilustrated in the primary of 1916 when two County Commissioners were nominated who lived in West Milton and although good men and belonging to the dominant party were defeated at the polls. The third commissioner, nominated by the dominant party, lived but a few miles away in the adjoining township and was elected by a plurality of four votes. A convention would have made no such blunder as this one.

Second, the people do not care for it enough to go to the polls. There has been no time since this law went into effect when as much as 25 per cent of the rural vote has appeared at the primary polls and it has not been noticed that the character or efficiency of officers has been increased.

Third, it is estimated that not more than five per cent of the voters of the State know the candidates and, therefore, vote for the name that comes first. A name commencing with one of the first letters of the alphabet has become a much more significant political asset in a State election than brains and ability. In a convention, men for whom you vote are vouched for by men who know them if you do not know them. The author had to do with calling and addressed the mass convention in Grange Hall in 1907 discussing this question and was one of the committee appointed to draft a primary bill. With the prominent attorney, A. F. Broomhall, of Troy, I addressed the Judiciary Committee of the House in favor of the proposed bill, a large part of which is the present Primary Law of Ohio. Up to the present time, Mr. Broomhall to my knowledge has not recanted but I have and *cannot* repeat the Lord's saying on his completion of the earth, "It is good."

The highest point of land in Ohio is 1550 feet above the level of the sea near and east of Bellefontaine. The lowest land in Miami County is in the Miami River bottom in the southern portion of Monroe township near the Montgomery County line where the altitude is 778 feet above sea level. The counties of Ohio should not contain less than 400 square miles and yet Ashtabula, the largest in area, contains 723 sq. miles. Lake, the smallest, contains 241 sq. miles. Article XI, Section 30, of the Constitution, says: "No new county shall contain less than 400 sq. miles nor

shall any county be reduced below that amount." It provides, however, that a county of 100,000 or more inhabitants may be divided if both divisions contain 20,000 or more inhabitants.

In the early days of the State, the law required every able bodied man in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 to arm himself with rifle, bayonet, knapsack, ammunition and two extra flints and meet at least four times each year with his company for training, and once each year with his regiment. Members of religious societies who were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms could be excused by paying three dollars yearly for the use of the regiment. The author is of the opinion that the abandonment of this practice was a blunder and that a system of training in military tactics should have been extended rather than curtailed. There should be a motto hung up in every home and school room throughout the whole land inscribed: "Keep your shoulders straight," and a law enacted and enforced that would put that motto into practical effect. Each school boy over ten years of age should be put through a rigid physical training and daily military exercises as long as he remains in school. He should become a member of the National Guard between the ages of 18 and 21 and perform two weeks of military service each year between the ages of 21 and 45. Every man in the United States, except cripples and imbeciles, should be taught to defend his country. There should be kept constantly on hands the very best munitions of war with which to arm 5,000,000 of men. Switzerland maintains an army of 500,000 men on the same general plan above outlined at a cost of $8,000,000 per year. At double the cost per man in the United States, we could maintain 5,000,000 men at a cost of $160,000,000 per year or about one-fifth of one per cent on our total tax duplicate.

These United States of ours, on account of neglect in military preparation, has invited some conquering power to the richest spoils in history, for the reason that we cannot defend ourselves against any first-class power. In 1812, a small band of British soldiers banished President Madison from the seat of government, burned the White House and our Capitol buildings and leisurely marched away. Expert military authority has been willing to testify for years that a similar shame and disaster has been and is now possible.

The tribute levied by Alexander on Tyre and Babylon; by Rome upon Carthage; by Germany on France in 1870; and Belgium at the present time is puny and infinitesimal compared to the treasury, the mints and banks in the great and rich union of States. We have not exercised as much caution in the face of this grave danger as the farmer who insures his barn and the merchant his goods against disaster by fire. Race questions and religious questions have never been arbitrated and always result in war when the breaking point is reached. The Japanese ownership of land on the Pacific coast cannot be arbitrated and neither could a union of the Buddhist, Mohammedan, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches be arbitrated. If it were possible to arbitrate a union of the Protestant churches alone, the economy of it could be made to feed a million of people who die of starvation each year in Central Asia and India. Religious wars have already cost the world 250,000,000 lives and conditions might arise that would sacrifice as many more to the same cause. While it is true that our forebears, who settled Ohio, had the constant dread of the Indian marauder before him which fact gave reason for military preparation, the real danger was not as great then as now. Europe now trembles under the titanic tread of 20,000,000 of armed men; the surface of the sea and its depths beneath; the surface of the land and the air above it, are filled with and belching forth death through the most terrible enginery of war; rivers of blood run red through heaped up piles of the

slain; beautiful cities are dismantled; historic cathedrals are sacked and lie in ruins; art treasures, the pride of the world for centuries, are ruthlessly destroyed; almost an entire nation of people are banished from the homes of their nativity to become wanderers in a foreign land; no quarter is asked and none is given and all this in the year 1917 and the awful tragedy not yet finished. The advocates of non-preparedness seem to believe that the great struggle is one of exhaustion and that when peace is declared across the sea, we will be in no danger. This grave question arises at this very point. Will Germany, England and the other Europeans now engaged be more depleted than was the United States at the close of the Civil War in 1865, just after we had been expending more than $5,000,000 a day, and yet our first move after Appomattox was to order our western forces to the Mexican border to force Maxmillian from her borders. He, with the connivance of Spain, France and England, had flagrantly violated our Monroe doctrine at the very time we could not defend that doctrine. There could be no reasonable doubt of the United States to oust Maxmillian with ten times greater facility and expedition then than before the war and would have made short order of it but for the fate of that emperor at the hands of the Mexican.

Every thoughtful man and woman must know that any of the great powers now engaged in the contest on the other side, could make short shrift of the United States. The highest range of our present coast defense guns is 18,500 yards while the biggest British and German warships have a range of 22,000 yards. This means that British and German warships so armed, could stand out at sea, two miles out of range and leisurely reduce the forts that protect New York and San Francisco harbors, could in a like manner reduce the forts at New Orleans and levy a tribute on every city of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and by the Mississippi and other navigable streams, the interior cities of the country. With the undoubted ability to recuperate their great losses, would they hesitate more than they did in August, 1914, to bring on the bloodiest war in history, practically because a prince had been murdered and the full form of apology required from Servia by Austria had not been observed, although it had been in substance. We have every reason to believe that Col. Roosevelt saw what he says he did, when he says he saw the plans of two first-class foreign powers for the conquest of the United States and also reason to believe that Representative Hobson, of Alabama, told the truth when he said in Congress that the Navy Department has on file the Japanese plans for the conquest of the Philippines in May, 1913. It seems to me the vital question in all this discussion is, if any foreign power could recuperate her present war losses by a conquest of the United States, would she do so? So sure as God reigns, neither civilized training, religious teachings, want of desire or ability would prevent them. So much for our unmindfulness of the teachings in a military way of the early settlers of Ohio. Observation, experience and 72 years of contact with human character and an unusual opportunity to study motives, teaches me that wealth and luxury are the usual forerunners of national decay and that history teaches with infallible precision: when a nation loses its fighting blood, it becomes effete and ceases to exist.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necesscary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among thes are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of Immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tryants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses

repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for the exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out of their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of war-fare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most

humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnaminity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therfore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the Britain Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire

Josiah Bartlett,
Wm. Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay

John Adams,
Saml. Adams,
Robt. Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island

Step. Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut

Roger Sherman,
Sam'el Huntington,
Wm. Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York

Wm. Floyd,
Phil. Livingston,
Frans. Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey

Richd. Stockton,
Jno. Witherspoon,
Fras. Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania

Robt. Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benja. Franklin,
John Morton,
Geo. Cylmer,
Jas. Smith,
Geo. Taylor,
James Wilson,
Geo. Ross.

Delaware

Cæsar Rodney,
Geo. Read,
Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland

Samuel Chase,
Wm. Paca,
Thos. Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Th. Jefferson,
Benja. Harrison,
Thos. Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

South Carolina

Edward Rutledge,
Thos. Heyward, Junr.,
Thomas Lynch, Junr.,
Arthur Middleton.

North Carolina

Wm. Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

Georgia

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
Geo. Walton.

NOTE—Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the fac-simile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Mathew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."

ERRATA—On page 27, first column, transpose line 13 to line 12 and 12 to 13, as originally written.